

Third Serles Vol, XLIX - No. 25

Wednesday, December 8, 1965
Agrahayana 17, 1887 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)



(Vol. XLIX contains Nos. 21 - 27)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 1.00

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(ii)

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 8, 1965/
Agrahayana 17, 1887 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair].

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Arrest of Trade Union Leaders in
Kerala

+
*714. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Dinen Bhattacharya:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether several trade union and
communist leaders have been arrested
at Sabarigiri H.E. Project in Kerala
State;

(b) if so, the reasons for their
arrest; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that the
Hindustan Construction Company is
refusing to fulfil the agreements en-
tered into with the trade union of the
workers employed by the Company in
May, 1965?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs and Minister of
Defence Supplies in the Ministry of
Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (c). A
statement is laid on the Table of the
House.

Statement

According to the information re-
ceived from the State Government,
the Sabarigiri Project Area was noti-
fied as a "Protected Area" by the
2157 (Ai) LSD—1.

State Government. In pursuance of
this order, any person entering this
area is required to obtain a permit
from the Kerala State Electricity
Board authorities. On the 14th Novem-
ber, 1965, some persons entered
the Project Area without valid per-
mits. Similarly, on the 18th Novem-
ber, 1965, certain other persons en-
tered the Project Area without valid
permits along with eight workers. All
these persons were arrested under
rule 8 of the Defence of India Rules.
They were produced before the Magis-
trate who passed orders for their
release on bail, but only two could
furnish security as required by the
court.

The Hindustan Construction Com-
pany had not entered into any agree-
ment with the Trade Unions of the
workers in May, 1965. However, the
officials of the Labour Department
effected an agreement between the
Company and the workers on 16th
June, 1965 when a dispute arose over
the demands of the workers. In re-
gard to the present dispute, the con-
ciliation machinery has already been
set in motion and the Labour Com-
missioner has also held some meetings
which were attended by the represen-
tatives of both the Company and the
workers.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: From the
statement it is not apparent as to how
many workers were arrested under
rule 8 of the DIR. I would like to
know whether these workers are still
in jail or they have been released
after agreement has been reached.

Shri Hathl: I think about 12 per-
sons have been arrested but they were
produced before the court and the
court has given them bail. But only
two have furnished security as requir-
ed by the court.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The statement says that in regard to the present dispute the conciliation machinery has already been set in motion and the Labour Commissioner has also held some meetings which were attended by the representatives of both the company and the workers. I would like to know whether any fruitful result has been achieved after the intervention of the labour commissioner and if not whether the chief labour commissioner is likely to intervene in this matter.

Shri Hathl: Shri Vasudevan Nair and Shri Warior had spoken to me about this. It seems that there were some disputes between the employers that is, the contractors and the workers. I had written to the Chief Secretary that the matter should be taken up for conciliation. I have also asked the chief labour commissioner of the Central Government to send one of their officers to see how the matter is progressing. In fact meetings were held on the 25th and sometime later also. The matter is being looked into by the labour department there.

Shri Warior: Is it not a fact that conciliation efforts of the labour commissioner had failed and the workers have already started their strike again without any result coming out of the conciliation?

Shri Hathl: I have not the latest information.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: This agreement between the company and the workers on the 16th June that is referred to in the statement was mainly concerned, I believe, with the question of bonus. There was an agreement that they would pay bonus. May I know whether it is not a fact that subsequently this agreement was violated by the company and no bonus was paid and that has led to the present dispute and strike?

Shri Hathl: Whatever it may be, this dispute is between the private firm of contractors and the workers. The Kerala government as such has

nothing to do in the dispute. What we can do is to use the good offices of the conciliation machinery of the labour department and see if both parties could settle it. That is the only thing we can do.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्राज्ञ सबरे मेरे पास तार आया कि दो हजार मजदूरों की हड़ताल शुरू हो गई है, वहाँ का लेबर कमिश्नर ठेकेदारों के साथ और मजदूरों के खिलाफ पक्षपात कर रहा है और पुलिस के द्वारा मजदूरों को सताया जा रहा है क्या यह बात सही है अगर मंत्री महोदय को इस बारे में जानकारी नहीं है, तो इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने एक ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव दिया है, क्योंकि यह केन्द्र का मामला है और केरल में विधान सभा नहीं है अगर प्राप उस ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव को ले रहे हैं, तो मैं बैठ जाता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसको मैं नहीं ले रहा हूँ।

श्री मधु लिमये : तो मेरे प्रश्न का जहाँ तक बन सके, जवाब दिया जाये।

श्री हाथी : जैसा मैंने कहा है, परांतक या कल सबरे तक जो इन्फर्मेशन प्राई है ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप सेटेट इन्फर्मेशन हासिल कर के टेबल पर रख दें।

Shri Hathl: I will inform him definitely. I will get the information and inform the hon. Members about latest position. I may say that this is really between the private individual and the labour. Government does not come in.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे एक प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जाये। जहाँ तक शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था का मामला है, पुलिस के द्वारा सताए जाने का साबल है, उस का सम्बन्ध तो सरकार से है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पुलिस के द्वारा सताए जाने के बारे में वहाँ की सरकार कार्यवाही करेगी।

श्री मधु लिमये : वहाँ की विधान सभा कहाँ है ? केरल में केन्द्रीय शासन चल रहा है, वरना मैं यह सवाल न उठाता ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने मिनिस्टर साहब को कह दिया है कि वह इन्फर्मेशन ले कर दें । इस से ज्यादा मैं और क्या कर सकता हूँ ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस कम्पनी से मजदूरों का झगड़ा चल रहा है, उस के मालिकों के द्वारा मजदूर कल्याण के सब कानूनों का घनेकों बार उल्लंघन किया गया है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को उन के बारे में सूचना मिली है और उस ने उन लोगों के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

श्री हाथी : मैंने कहा है कि एक दफ़ा कानसिलियेशन हुआ था । उस के बाद कुछ झगड़ा हुआ । उस के बारे में हम ने फिर चीफ़ सेबर कमिश्नर को कहा कि वह कानसिलियेशन प्रोसीडिङ शुरू करें और देखें कि क्या हो सकता है । मैंने चीफ़ सेक्रेटरी को भी लिखा है । कानून का जो उल्लंघन हुआ है, उस के बारे में सेबर लाइ के मृताबिक कार्यवाही होगी ।

Shri A. P. Sharma: From the statement it appears that these people were arrested because they entered this protected area without permission. May I know whether this was the only reason or there was any other special reason like violent and other activities?

Shri Hathi: No other reason.

श्री बागड़ी : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हम ने सेबर कमिश्नर को लिखा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सेबर कमिश्नर को कब लिखा गया है और अब तक उस का उत्तर न आने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री हाथी : उत्तर नहीं आया है और लिखा भी नहीं है । जब श्री बामुदेबन नायर

और श्री वासिर्न ने बताया, तब मैंने इस के बारे में दिल्ली के चीफ़ सेबर कमिश्नर को कहा । उन्होंने वहाँ टेलीफोन किया । मैं ने भी टेलीफोन किया । कानसिलियेशन मीटिंग हो रही है । परसों तक की इन्फर्मेशन का मुझे पता है । उसके बाद का मुझे पता नहीं है ।

विदेशी पत्रिकाओं द्वारा भारत विरोधी प्रचार

(क)

- * 716. श्री मधु लिमये :
डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री यशपाल सिंह :
श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री रामसेवक घाबच :
श्री बीनेन भट्टाचार्य :
डा० रानेन सेन :
श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री भानु प्रकाश सिंह :
श्री रामेश्वर टाटिया :
श्री हिम्मतसिंहका :
श्री झोंकार लाल बेरवा :
श्री धुलेश्वर मीना :
श्रीमती रेणुका बड़कटकी :
श्री सं० रं० कृष्ण :
श्री स० मं० बनर्जी :
श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त :
श्री मिर्देश्वर प्रसाद :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि "टाइम्स" और "न्यूज बीक" पत्रिकाएँ भारतविरोधी प्रचार करती हैं;

(ख) क्या इन पत्रिकाओं ने भारत-पाकिस्तान युद्ध के दिने भारत को दोषी ठहराया है; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इन पत्रिकाओं तथा अन्य भारत विरोधी विदेशी पत्रिकाओं के भारत में आने पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के बारे में विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख)। अभी हाल के भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के दौरान इन पत्रिकाओं में प्रकाशित कुछ टिप्पणियाँ उचित तथा तथ्य-परक नहीं थी।

(ग) फिलहाल ऐसा कोई विशेष मुद्दा सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है। सदन को ज्ञात ही है कि भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता है और इसलिए कुछ हद तक आलोचना को सहना ही पड़ता है।

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दो अमरीकी साप्ताहिकों में जो भारत विरोधी प्रचार किया गया है, उस को मैं पढ़ तो नहीं रहा हूँ, लेकिन संक्षेप में बताना चाहता हूँ। एक तो कहा गया कि काश्मीर के सम्बन्ध में भारत ने बादाफरामोशी की। फिर कहा गया कि अमरीकी पैटन टैंक और सेवर जेट के सामने हिन्दुस्तान की सेना और हिन्दुस्तान का हवाई दल तितर-बितर हो कर भाग गया। फिर कहा गया कि भारत ने भी अमरीकी हथियारों का इस्तेमाल पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ किया। फिर कहा गया कि ये गरीब भिख-मंगे देश हैं, लेकिन हथियारों पर पैसा बर्बाद कर रहे हैं। साथ-साथ यह भी गढ़ा गया है न्यूज बीक में कि हिन्दुस्तान ने कारगिल और हाजी पोर इलाके में प्रथम आक्रमण कर के पाकिस्तान को उकसाया और पाकिस्तान ने जो हमला किया, वह केवल प्रतिक्रिया के रूप में था। पिछली बार मंत्री महोदय ने इन सिद्धान्त को मान लिया कि दिमाग के लिए, विचारों के लिए जो खाद्य है पुस्तकें आदि, हम उन झी छूट देंगे। लेकिन ये तो जहरीला प्रचार करने वाले साप्ताहिक हैं, जो खासकर हिन्दुस्तान, एशिया और अफ्रीका के काले लोगों के बारे में हमेशा गान्धी और झंडी बातें लिखते

हैं। ये कोई पुस्तकें नहीं हैं और न ही दिमाग के लिए कोई खाद्य है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे भारत-विरोधी प्रचार को मद्दे-नज़र रखते हुए क्या सरकार इन साप्ताहिकों पर पाबन्दी लगाने का विचार कर रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने माननीय सदस्य को कई बार यह कहने की कोशिश की कि उनका हवाल इतना लम्बा हो रहा है कि मैं उसकी इजाजत नहीं दे सकता। लेकिन जब उन्होंने उस को पूरा कर लिया है, तो अगर मैं उस को डिसएलाउ करता हूँ, तो माननीय सदस्य को शिकायत होगी।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : उन साप्ताहिकों में जो बातें कही गईं, उन को इस सदन में कह कर माननीय सदस्य ने उन के विचारों का यहां प्रचार किया है। जैसा कि मैंने उत्तर में कहा है, अभी इन पत्रिकाओं पर पाबन्दी लगाने का विचार नहीं है। लेकिन हमने इस बारे में जो कार्यवाही की है, वह मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर इन दोनों अखबारों के जो प्रतिनिधि हैं, उन को बुला कर यह कहा गया कि वे जिस तरह की सामग्री यहां से भेज रहे हैं, सरकार को वह पसन्द नहीं है। इस के अतिरिक्त हम ने बर्बादगटन में अपने राजदूत को कहा है कि वह टाइम और लाइफ इन्टरनेशनल के पब्लिशर्स से बात करें, उन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करें और उनको बतायें कि यह बात उचित नहीं है। अब तक ये दो काम किये गए हैं। आप ने यह देखा होगा कि उन का रबैया पहले से अच्छा है।

श्री मधु लिमये : न्यूज बीक के किसी प्रतिनिधि का हमारे रेडियो पर भाषण प्रसारित हुआ था। क्या वह केवल हिन्दुस्तान के 48 करोड़ लोगों के लिए हुआ था या न्यूजबीक में उसी तरह का खुलासा छाप कर अमरीकी जनता के मन में जो भ्रम पैदा किया गया है, उसकी भी सफाई करने के विचार से हुआ था ? इसके बारे में भी क्या कुछ हमारी ओर से कहा गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मुझे तो रेडियो साधन का पता नहीं है। लेकिन एक बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ब्यूरोक्रेट का जहाँ तक सवाल है उसके जो प्रधान सम्पादक हैं उन्होंने 23-24 मार्च 1965 को न्यू यार्क में एक ब्राडकास्ट किया था जिस में कि हमारा जो रुख है काश्मीर के मामले में, हिन्दुस्तान और पाकिस्तान के झगड़े में, उसका उन्होंने समर्थन किया था और कहा था कि भारत का जो स्टैंड है इस मामले में वह सही है। उसका हमने यहाँ भारतीय रेडियो से भी प्रचार करवाया और उसको छपवा करके भी बटवा दिया।

श्री बागड़ी : जो विदेशी प्रखबार जानबूझ कर भारत के खिलाफ दुश्मनाना प्रचार करते हैं उसकी रोकथाम के लिए क्या सरकार के पास कोई अधिकार है या नहीं है, अगर है तो जो कुछ इन विदेशी पत्रकारों के किया है, उस अधिकार का उनके खिलाफ क्या इस्तेमाल किया गया है और यदि नहीं किया गया है तो क्यों नहीं किया गया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : सरकार के पास अधिकार तो अवश्य है और वह इस सदन द्वारा दिया गया अधिकार है। हमने करीब 49 प्रखबारों और किताबों के ऊपर इस अधिकार के अनुसार कार्रवाई भी की है। लेकिन जहाँ तक इन प्रखबारों का सवाल है, हमने कहा है कि हम लोगों को दुश्म है और हमने अपनी नाराजगी भी इन दोनों प्रखबारों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ जाहिर की थी और कहा था उन में कि वे गलत काम कर रहे हैं। हमने कहा कि भ्रष्ट हो यदि वे निष्पक्ष हो कर बीजों को छायें। यह सही है कि उनको स्वतंत्रता है लेकिन हमारी भी अपने लोगों के प्रति जवाबदेही है। और जैसा मैंने कहा है कि उनके रुख में तबदीली भी आई थी।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हमारे यहाँ प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता

है। हमने अपनी प्रेस को ही जैनुइन कंटिब्यूट की स्वतंत्रता दे रखी है या विदेशी पत्रकारों को भी सब प्रकार की स्वतंत्रता दे रखी है कि वे हमारे खिलाफ जहर बरसावे ? प्राप्ति वे जो पत्र हैं वे प्राप्तमान से बाँटे ही बरसते हैं, आपके धू ही तो घाते हैं।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने कहा तो है कि उन्होंने जो कुछ काम किया है, वह सही नहीं किया है। अच्छा काम उन्होंने नहीं किया है, गलत काम किया है। यह सही है कि जो विदेशी पत्रकार हैं और जो भारतीय पत्रकार हैं उन दोनों पर ब्रिफिंग और इंट्रिजिंग क्लब की प्राबिजंड और एमरजेंसी की प्राबिजंड समान रूप से लागू होनी हैं। दोनों में कोई फर्क नहीं है। लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा बाँटे दिनों तक हम देखना चाहते थे और हम चाहते थे कि वे अपनी आप को सम्मान में तो अच्छा हो।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : आपने इस तरह की कितनी पत्रिकाएँ पकड़ी हैं जो भारत के विरुद्ध प्रचार कर रही थीं, कितनी पर आपने प्रतिबन्ध लगाया है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने बताया तो है कि 49। अगर नाम बताऊँ तो बहुत बड़ा ब्योरा हो जायेगा। मैं टेबुल पर रख दूंगा।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : विदेशी पत्रिकाओं का ब्योरा दे दीजिये, दो-चार जो खास-खास हैं उनके नाम बता दीजिये।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह निस्ट बहूत लम्बी है। एक इस में पैफिंग रिब्यू है एक चाइनीस रिब्यू है, पाकिस्तान के यहाँ से प्रखबार हैं। इस तरह 49 की फीटिंग्स हमारे पास है।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में वह आता है कि भारत के खिलाफ जो प्रचार चलता है वह पूरे देश के खिलाफ ही नहीं बल्कि ऐसा भी देखा गया है कि इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य डा० राम

मनाहर लोहिया के खिलाफ भी फूलपुर के उपचुनाव के सिलसिले को लेकर एक चार खो शब्दों का प्राटिकल छपा था जिस में सात गलतियाँ थीं ? इस तरह की चीज भी क्या सरकार के ध्यान में आई है और यदि आई है तो इसके बारे में क्या कार्रवाई की गई है ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : यह सूचना मुझे जाननीय सदस्य से मिल रही है । इसका मुझे पता नहीं है ।

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: May I know whether the American Government allow the free circulation of such of our papers which criticise their policies?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have no special information, but my impression is that in America they are allowed free circulation.

श्री किशन पटनायक : भारत विरोधी प्रचार दो प्रकार का होता है । एक तो भारत विरोधी रायों को प्रकाशित करना और दूसरे भारत के बारे में गलत, झूठी और गंदी खबरों को, तथ्यों को प्रकाशित करना । इस फर्क को समझते हुए क्या सरकार ऐसी पत्रिकाओं पर पाबंदी लगाने की बात सोच रही है जिन पत्रिकाओं में गलत और गन्दे तथ्यों को प्रकाशित किया जाता है और इन पत्रिकाओं पर नहीं जोकि भारत विरोधी राय कोई छपती है ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : मैंने कहा तो है कि गलत बात नहीं होनी चाहिये । हमने अभी तक बरदास्त किया लेकिन बरदास्त करने की भी एक सीमा होती है । उस सीमा के बाहर कोई चला जाएगा तो हमें कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी ।

श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : मूल प्रश्न के उत्तर में मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत खतरनाक वक्तव्य दिया है । उन्होंने कहा है कि हमने प्रखबारों को स्वतंत्रता दे रखी है कि जो मन में चाहे

छापें, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मामलों में या देश संबंधी मामलों में । किसी दुश्मन देश के साथ जब हमारी लड़ाई होती है उसी संबंध में जो मन में चाहे छापने की क्या उन्होंने प्रखबारों को स्वतंत्रता दे रखी है ?

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : मैंने कभी नहीं कहा है कि उनको स्वतंत्रता दे रखी है कि जो मन में चाहे छापे । मैंने कहा है कि प्रेस की हमारी देश में स्वतंत्रता है, विचारों को प्रकट करने की स्वतंत्रता है । विरोधी दल के लोग तो बहुत हल्ला करते हैं कि ज्यादा स्वतंत्रता प्रेस को दो । जम्पूरियत की कष्ट कीमत होती है जो देनी पड़ती है : की प्रेस के हिसाब से यह किया है ।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that not only have they distorted the news but they have also said that whenever the Defence Minister announces anything in the Lok Sabha people go on clapping without knowing that once the invincible Patton tanks advance from the Pakistan side India will have nothing but a defeat. Even such statements were issued by some newspapers. If so, I want to know whether these things have been contradicted and those newspapers have been proscribed and banned for circulation. They have been put to fire by the Army men.

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have already explained what we have done so far. Apart from that, the hon. Member must be aware of the fact that there was popular resentment against these two magazines in India.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Why do you not ban them?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Quite a large number of them were burnt by the Indian people. That had a reaction in America and these two papers did improve subsequently.

Shrimati Lakshmi Kanthamma: Excuse me, Sir....

Mr. Speaker: I have already given her a chance.

Shrimati Lakshmikanthamma: I am not asking a question.

Mr. Speaker: No. Shri P. C. Borooah.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to the deliberate distortion of reports by this section of the press to the effect that there were as many casualties on the Delhi roads during the black-outs as on the fighting front; if so, whether Government have banned the circulation of this particular issue of the paper?

Shri L. M. Mishra: We have seen all these reports. We are unnecessarily giving publicity to what appears in the press.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I draw the Minister's attention to a report which appeared in the Calcutta Statesman of 8th October which says that copies of *Newsweek*, an American Weekly, which arrived in Calcutta by air for sale were detained by the customs officials at Dum Dum because the Weekly was alleged to contain an article likely to encourage communal and anti-Indian sentiments? I want to know why this particular issue, which was detained on these grounds by the customs officials, was subsequently released and was allowed to be sold freely and distributed in this country?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware of this particular question. I require notice for this.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government regard every utterance not applauding Government's action and policy as anti-Indian; if not, who is to judge the matter and how?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The people at large, the democracy itself, will judge.

Mr. Speaker: Next question. Shri Yashpal Singh.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक सवाल मुझे कर देने दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका नाम सब से पहले या धीरे मैंने आपको सब से पहले बुलाया था । लेकिन आप मौजूद नहीं थे ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : इतना बफर-सोस है मुझ को कि मैं बयान नहीं कर सकता हूँ । अगर एक . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब मैं मजबूर हूँ । दूसरे सवाल पर जब मैं चला जाता हूँ तो कभी मैंने ऐसा नहीं किया है । अगर आप करावें तो यह सारा डिपारचर हो जाएगा उससे ।

Stagnation in Assistants' and Clerks' Grades in the Central Sectt.

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*717. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Warlor:
Shri Daji:
Shri Eswara Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks with more than 10 years of service in that grade have not yet been promoted in the Central Secretariat;

(b) if so, whether stagnation in their grades is the maximum; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove the hardship experienced by those Assistants and Clerks?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The total strength of the grades of Assistant, U.D.C. and L.D.C. in the Secretariat and attached offices is as follows:—

Assistants	5,500 (approx)
Upper Division Clerks	3,000 (-do-)
Lower Division Clerks	10,000 (-do-)

Appointments to the various grades of the Central Secretariat Services are

made against the specified number of duty posts sanctioned from time to time. Accordingly, promotions could be made only against vacancies in the respective grades as and when they become available. It is true that in each grade there are persons who have put in 10 years or more service and who have not had an opportunity for promotion. But, as stated earlier, promotion is not automatic and depends upon the availability of vacancies. According to available information, there are 64 Assistants, 151 Upper Division Clerks and 200 Lower Division Clerks who have reached the maximum of the pay scales of their grades but compared to the total number of duty posts in those grades, it cannot be said that stagnation in these grades is great. However, with a view to improving the prospects of promotion of persons with long years of service, direct recruitment to the grades of Section Officer and Assistant has been temporarily reduced and direct recruitment to the grade of U.D.C. has altogether been abolished.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order. Actually, the question asks whether it is a fact that Assistants, Upper Division Clerks etc. with more than 10 years of service...

Mr. Speaker: I have read it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the statement an effort has been made by Government to say "Those people who are in the maximum grade". There is an attempt to suppress the real information from this House. If you will kindly allow me, I will give you the correct information.

Mr. Speaker: I will allow him an opportunity to ask a supplementary.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That you will.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या यह सही है कि इस समय कोई चार हजार के लगभग ऐसे व्यक्ति और असिस्टेंट्स हैं जिन का दस साल से अधिक सर्विस करते हुए हो गए है, यदि हां तो उन लोगों के भविष्य के लिए सरकार क्या

सोच रही है ? अगर दकोनोमी की बात हो तो नया रिक्तमेंट क्यों हो रहा है और कौन इनके भविष्य के लिये जिम्मेदार है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैंने तो ठीक बात कही। उन लोगों की संख्या 4,000 नहीं है। जो वक्तव्य मैंने दिया है उस में लिखा है लगभग 400। लेकिन अगर और सब लोगों को जोड़ दें तो करीब 2400 बन जाते हैं जो कि इस तरह से हैं। लेकिन जहां तक रिक्तमेंट को बन्द करने का सवाल है, अगर हम ऐसा करें तो नये और नौजवान लोग नहीं आ सकेंगे और सेक्रेटेरियट में पुराने और बूढ़े लोग ही रह जायेंगे। फिर भी हम ने नियमों में थोड़ा परिवर्तन कर दिया है। पहले 75 परसेंट रिक्तमेंट बाहर से होता था उस का बाद में 50 परसेंट किया और आगे चल कर 25 परसेंट किया गया। इस रेशियो से अब 75 परसेंट आदमी डिपार्टमेंट से प्रमोशन पायेंगे। लेकिन शेष रिक्तमेंट की गुंजाइश जरूर रहनी चाहिये ताकि कुछ तो फेश ब्लड आ सके।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने यह ध्यान किया है कि चारों तरफ जो इनफ्लिजेंसी बढ़ी है वह सिर्फ इसलिये है कि काम करने वालों को कोई इन्सेन्टिव नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस के लिये कौन जिम्मेदार है।

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : यह कहना गलत है कि इन्सेन्टिव नहीं है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि नीचे के तबके के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन की हालत अच्छी नहीं है। इस को मैं मानता हूं। उस हालत को सुधारने के लिये ही नियमों को रिवाइज किया गया है जैसे कि ए० डी० सी० और यू० डी० सी० जो है वह स्टेंडराइज्ड कि एम्प्लोमिन्शन के लिये 35 वर्ष की उम्र तक जा सकते हैं जो कि पहले 24 वर्ष था। इस तरह ने हम ने कोशिश की है लेकिन जितना ज़रूर चाहिये उतना नहीं हो सका है। फिर भी हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that 2,200 Lower Division Clerks and 800 Upper Division Clerks, who have put in more than ten years of service and are overdue for promotion, are stagnating in those particular grades, and if so, may I know whether the Government contemplate to appoint a Committee to investigate into this, i.e., why there is this stagnation, or whether they have in mind to abolish these grades and merge them into one?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Instead of 2,400 it may be 2,800. I am not sure about it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That was my point of order, Sir. I am not requesting him to give the quantity of wheat supplied under P.L. 480. I have asked for the specific number of Assistants, Upper Division Clerks and Lower Division Clerks. Here, even in the statement, it has been stated:

"Assistants 5,500 approximately."

What does he mean by 'approximately'? They do not know even the specific number of Assistants, UDCs and LDCs?

Mr. Speaker: He has given the figure, 2400.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, there are 2,200.

Mr. Speaker: He says that he might look into it again.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: That is not the thing.

Mr. Speaker: Now he might put his question. There is no point of order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It should be laid on the Table. Information should not be suppressed from this House.

Mr. Speaker: If he writes to me, then certainly I will.....

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to know whether there are 2,200 L.D.C.s and 800 U.D.C.s, who have put in more

than ten years of service and who have been rotting on the maximum without any further promotion and if so, whether Government have taken any decision to combine these two grades and open further venues of promotion or appoint a Commission to investigate into it.

सम्पन्न महोदय : कमिशन इसमें क्या करेगा ।

Shri L. N. Mishra: According to the information available here, they are about 2,400....

Mr. Speaker: He is also referring to some publication. That must also be of Government. He may, therefore, check up.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Regarding the question of appointment of a Committee, this has been agitating our mind for sometime past. We are aware of the difficulties and problems of the employees of these classes. We have received a number of representations from their organisations also. I might mention here that there is a proposal under consideration....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Active consideration?

Shri L. N. Mishra:..to set up a Committee to look into the grievances and suggest remedial measures. The Committee is proposed to consist of the Establishment Officer to the Government of India and representatives, one each, from the Ministries of Defence, Finance and the Department of Administrative Reforms. The Ministry of Home Affairs is in touch with the respective Ministries and I hope this Committee will be set up soon.

Shri Kapur Singh: Do Government properly appreciate that promotional stagnation is just another name for 'de-incentivisation' which invariably leads to de-efficiency?

Shri L. N. Mishra: On the question of promotion, if there are no vacancies how can we promote them?

There are two reasons why they are not getting promotions for some time past; one is raising of the retirement age from 55 to 58; the second is adoption of economy measures. That is the reason why some of the openings have, of course, been closed.

Shri Kapur Singh: He has not answered my question, but he has answered something else.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Kapur Singh has given a process whereby all this leads to inefficiency such as deactivation and another 'de..', perhaps dehydration or something like that.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know how long this committee is going to take to give its final verdict? What are the terms of reference of this committee which will decide the fate of these clerks, lower division as well as upper division clerks?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The terms of reference have not been finalised, but we have asked them to complete the report within three months.

Shri Warrior: May I know whether it is a fact that Government have imposed a ban on the promotion of clerks in the Secretariat whereas they are not imposing such ban on the first grade officers, and if so, the reasons therefor?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No ban has been imposed, but the point is that, some new posts are not being filled, and new appointments are not being made for reasons of economy, and this has resulted in the closing of some of the openings.

Shri Kapur Singh: There is a written ban.

Shri A. P. Sharma: Is this stagnation due to inadequate chances of promotion or due to some other reasons? If it is due to inadequate chances of promotion, are Government contemplating to increase the higher grade posts?

Shri L. N. Mishra: No; as I have said we can increase these posts only

if there is need. If hon. Members want only to increase the number of posts in the higher grade....

Shri A. P. Sharma: The higher grade posts should be increased on a percentage basis in every Department.

Shri L. N. Mishra:...and if they want that all these 18,000 people should be promoted, then it will be difficult for us.

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धाग्नी : भारत सरकार का ऐसा कौन सा मंत्रालय है जिसमें प्रसिस्टेंटों और दोनों प्रकार के क्लर्कों की पदोन्नति न करने का सबसे अधिक दुःस्वप्नभाव पड़ा है ?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : इस के लिये सूचना चाहिये ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि जिन लोगों की तरक्की नहीं हुई है उन में अधिकतर ऐसे लोग हैं जिन के छः छः, सात सात बच्चे हो गये हैं और उनकी घामदनी 20 रु० की घामदनी से अधिक नहीं रही है । यदि ऐसा है तो क्या सरकार उन के लिये कोई विशेष भत्ता देने की बात सोच रही है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या मेम्बर साहब का कहना है कि एक तरफ तरक्की नहीं हो रही है तो दूसरी तरफ तरक्की हुई है ।

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : मेरा कहना यह है कि चूंकि उन की 20 रु० की घामदनी से अधिक घामदनी नहीं है इसलिये उन में इनएफिशिएंसी आ गई है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप इसको इस से कनेक्ट कर रहे हैं कि जिन की पहले तरक्की हो चुकी है उन के पहले से छः बच्चे हैं? धनसा बचाने ।

Research in Gandhian Philosophy

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*718. **Shri P. R. Chakraverti:****Shri Heda:****Shri P. C. Barooah:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gandhi Bhavans, for conducting research in Gandhian philosophy, will be established in all the Universities in the country by the University Grants Commission;

(b) the extent of the funds allotted for setting up of these Bhavans;

(c) whether collaboration has been arranged with the Central Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for this purpose by the Government of India; and

(d) the progress so far achieved in starting the construction work of these Bhavans?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is at present proposed to establish 40 Gandhi Bhavans in the Universities chosen by the University Grants Commission.

(b) and (c). Each University selected by the University Grants Commission for setting up a Gandhi Bhavan is allotted Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purpose by the Commission and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi on 50:50 basis. The latter has allotted a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs and the Commission is expected to provide their share for the implementation of the programme.

(d) Gandhi Bhavans have started functioning in the Universities of Delhi, Panjab, Nagpur and Rajasthan. Construction work has been completed almost completed in the Universities of Allahabad, Jadavpur, Karnatak and Kerala. Work is in progress in the Universities of Andhra and Mysore. Proposals for construction of Bhavans have been approved by the University Grants Com-

mission in the Universities of Aligarh, Bhagalpur and Jammu & Kashmir.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any target date has been fixed by Government, before which all these constructions and arrangements are to be completed?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The UGC has decided to establish 40 Gandhi Bhavans in different universities. That is the target as far as the number is concerned. As regards the time-limit, the Gandhi Bhavans are in different stages of progress in different universities, but no fixed time-limit has been laid down.

Shri P. R. Chakraverti: May I know whether any outline has been drawn up in consultation with the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi in terms of which this research work ought to be carried on, and if so, what allotment has been made for carrying on the research?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The financial provision is on a 50 : 50 basis. The UGC gives 50 per cent and the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi gives 50 per cent.

Shri P. C. Barooah: May I know whether it is a fact that the arrangements for research work in Gandhian philosophy in the homeland of Gandhiji are too inadequate?

An hon. Member: Homeland of Gandhi?

Shri P. C. Barooah: Yes, I am referring to India which is the homeland of Gandhiji.

If so, may I know whether institutions abroad are taking to this work more enthusiastically and what assistance Government are going to give to those institutions abroad?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I am sorry I could not hear the question amidst all the noise. If the hon. Member wants to know whether they are going to give any assistance for Gandhi Bhavans outside India, then I would submit that there is no such project.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : गान्धीवाद के दो अंग हैं, एक तो बुराई और अन्याय के खिलाफ सत्याग्रह और दूसरे अच्छाई का रचनात्मक निर्माण। क्या शिक्षा मंत्री ने गांधी भवनों में इस बात का कोशिश की है कि केवल निर्माण वाले अंग को लेकर के और सत्याग्रह के अंग को खत्म करके गांधीवाद के साथ अन्याय न किया जाय और अगर की है तो वह किस प्रकार से की है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: That is the whole object of establishing these Gandhi Bhavans. The philosophy, ideals and principles for which Gandhiji stood should be taught here. I hope those who study here will carry out those principles.

Mr. Speaker: He says that the satyagraha part is eliminated and emphasis is laid only on the other part.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Satyagraha was a basic principle of Gandhiji....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानता हूँ कि सत्याग्रह को बिल्कुल खत्म कर दिया है। खासी रचनात्मक निर्माण को रखा गया है और गांधीवाद को हटा दिया गया है। इसलिए मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री से यह सवाल पूछा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही जवाब दे रहे हैं।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : वह तो नहीं दिया। आपने मदद की तो जरा जवाब दें, आप जरा उनसे जवाब दिलाइए।

Shri S. C. Samanta: Are Government aware that the All-India Gandhi Centenary Committee proposes to start Gandhi Bhavans in the country. If it is done, will Government also give help to it on a 50:50 basis?

Shri M. C. Chagla: As I said, we have already got a project, apart from the programme of the Centenary Committee. The centenary is in 1969 and we are drawing up different programmes to celebrate it. But even before that, we are having an

agreed programme. The UGC has agreed to help 40 universities set up Gandhi Bhavans.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Considering that Lokmanya Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi and Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose represented the trinity of leadership of India's freedom struggle symbolising the evolutionary stages of unrest, struggle and revolution, is there a proposal before Government to institute studies of all the three philosophies so as to promote an integral view and not merely a lopsided one?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I think students in universities should study the philosophy and ideals of all our great leaders. But Gandhiji was perhaps the greatest of them and that is why we have special Gandhi Bhavans.

I agree with my hon. friend that they should also study the principles for which Netaji stood, the principles for which Tilak stood, those for which Nehru stood. We are here only dealing with one leader, the greatest leader India has produced.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar: What kind of research has so far been done? Have they brought out any publication?

Shri M. C. Chagla: If my hon. friend writes to me, I will give him the information. I have not got it here.

स्वामी रामेश्वरानन्द : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ, श्री मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि जो सब से पहले महात्मा थे और जो महत्वपूर्ण थे उनके सिद्धांत को अध्ययन करने के लिए भवनों की स्थापना की जा रही है, प्रत्येक विश्वविद्यालय में, तो पूरे महात्मा गांधी से भी पहले स्वामी रामानन्द जी महाराज जिन्होंने अंग्रेजों की जड़ हिलाने में कोई काम नहीं रखा और सब से पहले यह सिद्धा कि विदेशी राजा चाहे माना पिता के समान क्यों न हो, लेकिन बहुत बुरा है, अपना राजा सब से अच्छा होता है, तो क्या उनके दर्शन अध्ययन के लिए भी कोई सरकार का विचार है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have great respect and regard for Swami Dayanand. I am sure his philosophy is also being learnt, understood and appreciated by many students. I think it is invidious to compare one leader with another. Let India be proud of having produced so many great men. I would not enter into any controversy with my hon. friend as to who was the greater leader.

श्री शिव नारायण: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि गांधी जी ने लिखा था कि दूध इतना गाढ़ ऐड गाढ़ इतना दूध, तो हमका सरकार सरकार किस तरह से करा रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: Dr. Aney.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Who is going to be placed in charge of these Gandhi Bhavans to teach the Gandhian philosophy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: These are being run by the universities. There will be proper professors, there is literature.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Is it not a fact that some of the universities, where Gandhi Bhavans are located, find it very difficult to find competent persons to lecture on Gandhian philosophy and to carry on research in Gandhian philosophy; if so, may I know what efforts are being made to produce such persons who can man these Gandhi Bhavans?

Shri M. C. Chagla: So far, very few universities have got Gandhi Bhavans functioning. There are only four—Delhi, Nagpur, Punjab and Rajasthan—and we have not been informed that these universities find any difficulty in getting the professors.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I was referring to my own university, the Punjab University. They have not been able to find any Reader to carry on this work in Gandhian philosophy nor a lecturer in Gandhian philosophy.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद बहल : क्या 1969 तक हिन्दुस्तान के सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में

पूर्ण रूप से गांधी भवनों का निर्माण हो जायगा और विशेषकर बम्बयन के उस हिस्से में जहाँ उन्होंने सब से पहले यह महान यज्ञ शुरू किया था, वहाँ भी गांधी भवन का स्थापना होगा ?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think any Bihar University has yet applied for it—I am sorry, Bhagalpur has applied for it.

Shri Kapur Singh: Are Government aware that this Gandhian philosophy is just another name for certain Jaina dogmas grafted on to Tolstoy and Christianity, and if so, how secular is our secularism?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I do not think this House wants me to deliver a lecture on Gandhian philosophy. At a proper time I might enlighten my hon. friend as to what my conception of Gandhian philosophy is.

श्रीमती सहायरा बाई : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि जैसे रामचन्द्र जी के साथ सीता जी की मूर्ति रहती है और उनकी पूजा होती है उसी तरह से गांधी भवनों में गांधी जी के साथ क्या उनकी फर्नी कस्तूरबा भी रहेंगी ?

Arrest of Calcutta Industrialists

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*719. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether two big industrialists were arrested in Calcutta on the 9th October, 1965 under the D.I.R.;

(b) if so, whether they were involved in any anti-national activities; and

(c) the action taken by Government against them?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Two industrialists were detained under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules on the 8th

October and not on the 9th October, 1965 with a view to preventing them from acting in a manner prejudicial to the public safety and maintenance of public order.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether the names of these two gentlemen are Gajraj Sarogi and Pannalal Sarogi, and whether it is a fact that they were found to be indulging in anti-Indian activities which were being financed by their business partners in Pakistan?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The names are correct. They are Gajraj Sarogi and Pannalal Sarogi of No. 4, Theatre Road, Calcutta. It is a fact that they were indulging in some shady transactions, and that is why the West Bengal Government detained them.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: I want to know whether the Government has any information to the effect that the Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner's office in Calcutta was maintaining regular contacts with these gentlemen and that just prior to their arrest, apprehending their arrest, probably a large number of papers and documents in the possession of the Sarogis was transported to the Pak. Deputy High Commissioner's Office and burnt there, destroyed there, secretly?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I am not aware. The State Government have detained them under rule 30 of the Defence of India Rules. They have not given us the details. They are not expected to give us. We have not asked for the details at the moment.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस तरह की लिस्ट तैयार की है कि कितने सरमायेदार हैं जो करोड़ों रुपये पाकिस्तान को दे रहे हैं? यही दिल्ली क्लाय मिल के मालिक भरत राम चरत राम ने 1 लाख रुपया हिन्दुस्तान के नेशनल फंड में दिया और 20 लाख रुपया पाकिस्तान के नेशनल फंड में दिया तो क्या इस तरह की लिस्ट तैयार की है जिसमें कि इनगुददारों को नेम किया जाय और देश इनको जाने ?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. That question has already been put and has been replied to. He wants to know whether there is any list of such persons who have been contributing to the Pakistan Fund.

श्री स० ना० मिश्र : सूचियां तो बहुत तरह की हैं। जो पाकिस्तान से किसी भी तरह का सम्बन्ध रखते हैं उनकी सूची हम बनाते हैं, लेकिन किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहते।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ये करोड़ों रुपया दे रहे हैं। उनका नाम नीजिए।

Shri Tirdib Kumar Chaudhuri: The hon. Minister just now said that the charge against these two industrialists, the two Sarogis, is one of espionage. He used the expression that they were guilty of espionage, and if so, why—

Mr. Speaker: He did not say espionage; he said they were guilty of or they are suspected of some shady transaction.

Shri Tirdib Kumar Chaudhuri: Shady transaction—whether it was in relation to the passing on of information or carrying on espionage activities inside the country for Pakistan.

Mr. Speaker: The Minister has not said that; the hon. Member says it. The Minister has not said 'espionage' I am only pointing that out.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Sir, on a point of order. May I just ask for one clarification, through you? When the Minister used the word 'shady' are we not entitled to know whether he meant 'shady' purely in the financial, business sense or in some political sense?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: What is the kind of shade?

Mr. Speaker: He said he has not asked them.

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): It is anti-national also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Not for evading income-tax?

Shri Nanda: No; shady as well as anti-national. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : व्यवस्था का कोई प्रश्न नहीं है। बॉं इंटरप्शन न कीजिए, बसने दीजिए।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : धर्मी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा "शेडी एंड एंटी नेशनल"। उनके ऊपर क्या आरोप थे इसके बताने में क्या आपत्ति है ? इसके न बताने से ही तो ये प्रश्न उठते हैं। अगर सीधा उत्तर मिल जाए तो ये प्रश्न न उठें।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, the point of order raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta is a very genuine point of order.

Mr. Speaker: It has been answered. Was it a compliment or retaliation?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is mutual appreciation!

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It came out in the papers that these two persons were arrested not for any kind of vague shady deal or anti-national activities but for carrying on espionage activities on behalf of the Pakistan Government. Is there any truth in this allegation as has appeared in the papers? May I know whether it is a fact?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I might say—the hon. Member coming from West Bengal must be knowing about these people—they have got huge business in Pakistan and India as well, and they have got contact with the Pakistan Government. Of course, I do not know and I cannot say about the specific charges against them, but as the hon. Home Minister said, they have been indulging in anti-national activities also and it will not be, I think, in the public interest to give the details of those charges against them at this stage when investigations are going on against them.

Shri Shinkre: On a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Only time is being wasted. I have not seen any point of order in the points raised.

Shri Shinkre: I am not one of those who repeatedly do it. What I want to know is this. In the reply the Minister says that a particular activity of an individual is only shady, and then in answer to a supplementary, the Minister clarifies it and says that it is shady and anti-national. Does this not amount to an attempt on the part of the Minister to cover the anti-national part of the activities of that individual?

Mr. Speaker: I do not find any rule wherein all this can be assessed.

Shri Shinkre: I want a clarification.

Mr. Speaker: Seeking a clarification is not a point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: May I know if Government keeps a careful watch on the activities of those industrialists in this country who do have financial and other kinds of connection with Pakistan and if whenever reports appear of their having paid a large sum of money—much larger sums than to the Indian Defence Fund—to the Pakistan Defence Fund, they make enquiries about that and take whatever steps are required in the circumstances?

Shri L. N. Mishra: Any Government worth the name should do all those things.

Mr. Speaker: That should not be the answer. What about this Government?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We are doing it, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: That should be the answer.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Proper action has been taken in this case, but has similar action been taken against those officers whose wives continue to visit the Pakistan High Commissioners' office in Delhi?

Shri L. N. Mishra: For that I will require notice.

Mr. Speaker: That would not be connected with this.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Why not, Sir? When a particular merchant goes action is taken. But when an officer's wife goes to the office....

Mr. Speaker: It is not a question of going to the office.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: It is relevant, Sir. Those who are holding connections with the Pakistan High Commissioner's office....

Mr. Speaker: That is not the question here that we have got.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: That is the reply that has been given.

Mr. Speaker: He is a distinguished lawyer. It may be relevant in the courts, but not here so far as Question Hour is concerned.

Sheikh Abdullah

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*721. **Shri R. S. Pandey:**

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to restrict the movements and to withdraw the special status of Sheikh Abdullah now under detention; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah was first required to reside within the municipal limits of Ootacamund and after some time within the municipal limits of Kodaikanal. In the situation created by out-break of hostilities in September his movements were restricted to specified premises in Kodaikanal. Certain restrictions on his

association and communication with other persons which were imposed at the beginning have continued.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : जब हम ने उनको गद्दारी के इल्जाम में बन्द कर रखा है तो उन्हें छोड़े पर चढ़ने की सुविधा कैसे दी जा सकती है ? गद्दार लोग तो गंधे पर चढ़ाए जाते हैं । छोड़े पर नहीं चढ़ाए जाते । छोड़ा तो शाही सवारी है । घनादि काल से, जो गद्दार लोग हैं उन्हें छोड़े पर चढ़ने की इजाजत संसार में कहीं नहीं है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : प्राप घोर कोई सवाल कीजिए । छोड़े पर सवारी की एडबोकेसी तो प्राप ही किया करते हैं ।

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बदलाएगी कि कितना रुपया रोजाना उस पर खर्च हो रहा है ?

Mr. Speaker: How much is being spent on him?

Shri Hathi: About Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500 per month.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : ग्राज कल दलीप कुमार उन से बार बार जा कर मिल रहे हैं । तो दलीप कुमार को ऐसी खास रियायत क्यों दी गयी है कि तीसरे दिन जाकर उनसे मिल सके ?

Shri Hathi: When people are allowed to meet him, they are permitted to do so under the authority of the government.

श्री शिव नारायण : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि दलीप कुमार को कौन सा खास इंटरैस्ट है जो इन्दुल्ला में कि वह उन से मिलते हैं । कोई उनका पिन्चर तो नहीं बना रहे है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : दलीप कुमार के बार-बार मिलने की ऐसी बात नहीं है । जो लोग मिलते हैं उनके नाम हमारे पास हैं, घोर जैसा मेरे कलीग ने कहा, वगैर इजाजत के कोई उनसे नहीं मिल सकता है ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Is it a fact that the Madras Government have expressed themselves against bearing the responsibility for keeping Sheikh Abdullah at Kodaikanal?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव : जब बाहर के लोग उन से मिलने जाते हैं तो उनके पास हमारा कोई अधिकारी रहता है और जो वह बोलते हैं क्या उसका रिकार्ड रहता है, जैसे कि जब हम जेल में थे उस समय दृष्टा करता था ?

श्री नन्दा : उसका अच्छी तरह रिकार्ड रहता है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अभी जैसा हाथी जी ने कहा कि उन पर प्रति मास डेढ़ हजार रुपया खर्च होता है, तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस व्यय में उस मकान या कोठी या किसी राजा के बड़े बंगले का किराया भी सम्मिलित है जो कि आपने उनके लिए किराए पर लिया है ?

श्री नन्दा : उनके लिए कोई मकान किराए पर नहीं लिया गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी में तो रहते होंगे ।

श्री नन्दा : सरकारी मकान में रहते हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Has this also been taken into account in computing this amount?

Shri Nanda: No, Sir.

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह : जो यह बतलाया गया कि शेख अब्दुल्ला पर डेढ़ हजार रुपया मासिक खर्च होता है, तो क्या वह धकेले रहते हैं या और आदमी उनके परिवार के भी उनके साथ रहते हैं ? क्या इस खर्च में उनके परिवार के लोगों का भी खर्चा सम्मिलित है जो उनके साथ रह रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : वहाँ पर जितना भी खर्च होता है, सारा उस में धा जाता है ।

Mr. Speaker: Is he living alone or members of his family are also there?

श्री नन्दा : कभी कभी उन की वाइफ जाती हैं ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : शेख अब्दुल्ला राजनीतिक बन्दी हैं और जैसा कि मंत्री महोदय ने अभी बताया है, आवास के खर्च को छोड़ कर 1500 रुपये मासिक उन पर खर्च किये जा रहे हैं । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब राजनीतिक बन्दी श्री गोपालन भी हैं और डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया भी थे, तो इन दोनों में इतना भेद, इतना उबर्दस्त फर्क, क्यों किया जाता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य दोनों में मुकाबला कर रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : उन को स्पेशल स्टेटस क्यों दिया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य यह पूछ सकते हैं कि शेख अब्दुल्ला को कोई स्पेशल स्टेटस क्यों दिया गया है ।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रश्न है राजनीतिक बन्धियों का ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह सवाल कर सकते हैं कि बाकी राजनीतिक बन्धियों पर भी इतना खर्च क्यों नहीं किया जाता है ।

श्री राम सेवक यादव : बाकी राजनीतिक बन्धियों पर इतना खर्च नहीं होता है । मंत्री महोदय इस बात का जवाब दें कि इतना भेद क्यों किया गया है ।

Shri Nanda: There are special considerations and special situations. It is on the balance of consideration and in the interest of the nation that such decisions are taken (Interruption).

श्री बागड़ी : क्या देश के गृहों को इस तरह का स्पेशल स्टेटस देना कौम के हित में है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री विश्राम प्रसाद ।

श्री बागड़ी : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

श्री बागड़ी : क्या देश के ग़दरों पर इतना खर्च करना और देश-हितैषियों के साथ दूसरा व्यवहार करना सरकार की नीति है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस पर मैं क्या व्यवस्था दूँ ?

श्री बागड़ी : सरकार अपनी स्पष्ट नीति बताये कि क्या कौम का हित इसी में है कि देश के ग़दरों पर इतना ज्यादा खर्च किया जाये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सरकार की नीति का बताना व्यवस्था का प्रश्न कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : इसी प्रश्न के सिलसिले में राज्य सभा में मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि शेख अब्दुल्ला पर चार महीने में 22 लाख रुपये खर्च हुए ।

श्री हाथी : 22 लाख रुपये ?

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : जी, हाँ । यह प्रश्नकारों में छपा है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कहां तक सच है ।

श्री हाथी : 22 लाख नहीं कहा था । जो चार महीने का खर्च बताया होगा, वह सब मिलाकर, जिस में सिक्युरिटी और प्रमर्ज पुलिस वगैरह भी हैं, 22 हजार रुपये कहा होगा, 22 लाख नहीं ।

श्री विश्राम प्रसाद : "कहा होगा" का सवाल नहीं है । मैं ने प्रश्नकारों में पड़ा है कि 22 लाख रुपये बताया गया है ।

श्री हाथी : 22 लाख रुपये नहीं, 22 हजार रुपये ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नैकस्ट क्वेश्चियन ।
श्री डी० स० शर्मा ।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप से प्रार्थना है कि यह देश के लिए बहुत महत्व का प्रश्न है । ग़दरों के साथ ऐसा व्यवहार.....

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस वक्त कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : एक सवाल रह गया था । मैं उस के बारे में व्यवस्था उठा रहा हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भगले सवाल पर बसा गया हूँ । अब कोई व्यवस्था का प्रश्न नहीं है ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल छोड़ें जा रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं ने बहुत बत विया है । पांच सवालों में सारा घंटा लग गया है ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत बार खड़ा हुआ हूँ । मुझे एक सवाल पुछने की इजाजत दोजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई मेम्बर यह उम्मीद नहीं कर सकता कि उस को हर एक सवाल में मौका दिया जाये । यह कैसे हो सकता है ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : ऐसे ग़दर लोगों पर इतना खर्च किया जा रहा है । इसीलिए माननीय सदस्य इस के बारे में सवाल पूछना चाहते हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सिर्फ छः सात सवाल सारे घंटे में कवर हुए हैं । मैं इस सवाल के लिए एक घंटा नहीं दे सकता हूँ ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक घंटा कहां हुआ है ? केवल दस मिनट हुए हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं एक सवाल पर इस से ज्यादा समय नहीं दे सकता हूँ।

श्री मधु लिवडे : व्यवस्था का प्रश्न तो डाक्टर साहब का मुन लीजिए।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं इस सवाल के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं सवाल नम्बर 722 के बारे में आप से कह रहा हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अगले सवाल पर चला गया हूँ।

Home Guards

*723. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shrimati Renuka Barkataki:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shrimati Savitri Nigam:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the recruitment of Home Guards is not upto expectations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to gear up the Organisation for recruitment of Home Guards?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). In the light of the experience gained during the recent hostilities questions relating to recruitment, training and working of the Home Guards were discussed in a Conference of the Chief Ministers and Home Ministers of various States held here on the 8th of November and also in a meeting of the Commandants of the Home Guards of the State Governments, and it was decided to make up the short-falls without any delay.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know why it is that more people do not come to join Home Guards? Has the Government found out any reasons for that?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members should put questions directly to the Chair. I can't hear the question and I am not in a position to decide whether that

is relevant and whether that can be allowed. Therefore, I request hon. Members to put questions directly towards me so that I can follow the questions.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, Sir, whether it has been ascertained as to why so many persons are not willing to join the Home Guards; if so, what remedies the Government propose to take?

Shri L. N. Mishra: I have stated in my original answer that the question of recruitment was reviewed. There were some deficiencies in the original scheme. We are trying to overcome them and we believe we will be able to achieve the target in due time.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Home Guards Organisation is going to be wholly and solely under the Central Home Ministry or the State Home Ministry will also have something to do with it?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a State subject. We are giving them some grants on 50:50 basis.

Shrimati Savitri Nigam: May I know whether it is a fact that the Home Guards Organisation is suffering from paucity of funds and some other difficulties which can be removed by the Government easily? If the answer is in the affirmative, what steps are the Home Ministry going to take to see that these difficulties are removed soon?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is a fact that the State Governments had some financial difficulties and other difficulties also. Now we have come to some final conclusions in the matter and we hope that this organisation will be on a sound footing very soon.

श्री हुकम चन्द कलुवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि होम गार्ड्स पर केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना खर्च करना चाहता है और क्या इस रकम से इस संबंध में हमारी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है :

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : मैं बहुत ज्यादा तो भ्रमी नहीं बता सकता हूँ, लेकिन हम ने जो स्कीम बनाई है, उसमें लगभग 23, 24 करोड़ रुपये के खर्च का सवाल है।

Shri M. L. Jadhav: What are the important duties assigned to Home Guards?

Shri L. N. Mishra: It is difficult to say what their duties precisely are. They will perform the functions of the police and assist in the civil defence work.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that Government employees who have volunteered for training as Home Guards are not given some facilities like leave by the departments concerned. If so, may I know whether clear instructions have since been issued to the departments to give them those facilities?

Shri L. N. Mishra: When they go for training as home guards they will be treated as working on duty.

Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda: May I know whether the Home Guards will be given rifle training or not?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They will be given rifle training.

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों को ऐसे आदेश दिये हैं कि होम गार्ड्स के सदस्यों को बन्द कर दिया जाये। अगर नहीं, तो कौन से आदेशों के अनुसार उन को बन्द करना शुरू कर दिया गया है?

श्री ल० ना० मिश्र : होम गार्ड्स को बन्द करने का आदेश तो नहीं दिया गया है, लेकिन अगर होम गार्ड्स—क्या कोई बड़े से बड़ा आदेश भी—कोई अपराध करे, तो वह बन्द होगा ही।

Special Audit Report on Orissa Government Transactions

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*725. **Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:**
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Gokulananda Mohanty:
Shri Jena:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the last few months several newspapers have published the document laid on the Table on the 3rd March, 1965, referring to it as the C.B.I. report on Orissa affairs and further booklets have appeared in several languages reproducing the aforesaid document as the C.B.I. report on Orissa affairs;

(b) whether Government have contradicted or denied the authenticity or genuineness of those publications; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not taking action against those newspapers and publishers of booklets under the Official Secrets Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The question makes certain assumptions about the nature of certain papers. Government therefore regret their inability to express in any way any opinion about those assumptions. The attention of the Honourable Members is also invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 862 by Sarvashri Jashvant Mehta and H. C. Mathur in the Lok Sabha on 14th April, 1965. Government have nothing to add to the position indicated in that reply.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, on a point of order. I have made no assumptions whatsoever in my question. It is the Government which has got a knack for ambivalent evasion. Now, Sir, if you kindly read the question, what assumptions have I made? I have asked for facts. In part (a) I have asked whether it is a fact

that booklets and newspaper articles appeared about those papers laid on the Table on the 3rd March referring to them as CBI Report. What is the assumption there? Then I asked whether Government have contradicted the genuineness of those publications. Is there any assumption there? Thirdly, I asked why no action has been taken. There is no assumption. Where is the assumption? What is the assumption here? I asked whether it is a fact. They are simply trying to evade the question.

Shri Hathi: That they were published as CBI reports and whether they are CBI reports or not is itself..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Sir, it is wholly scandalous and atrocious for the Government to take that stand. They are taking advantage of your ruling in a cowardly manner and they are not coming out with facts; they are not making a clean breast of the whole matter. Sir, it is high time that you took them to task and brought them to book. (*Interruptions*).

12.00 hrs.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They may not say whether this is CBI Report or not.. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: I cannot give them this privilege that all three of them should speak together.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: They may not say whether it is the CBI Report or not, but they should say whether such booklets or leaflets have been published on the basis of the document placed on the Table of the House, known as the CBI Report. This is a fact to which they have to say 'Yes' or 'No'. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, in regard to this question you have the discre-

tion to extend two minutes perhaps because this was reached and a point of order was raised. He could not even ask a supplementary.

Mr. Speaker: There was only one minute left when Shri Kamath was just putting pressure on me that that question should be called.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: No.

Mr. Speaker: He was saying, 'There is one minute, one minute left yet'.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We are thankful to you.

Mr. Speaker: I called that question. How can I continue that now?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Sir, I speak as a private Member; I am completely unaware of the pressures that are possible of being put upon you by X or Y. That is not my concern. I am concerned about the question which appears to me rather important. You did call it and you did even call him for a supplementary, but he chose to raise a point of order. A point of order, surely, is a matter of some importance, I take it, and presumably a Member of Shri Kamath's standing would not raise a point of order unless he thinks that there is some reason for it. What I feel is that this is a question on which supplementaries should be allowed particularly because Government try to prevaricate by making all kinds of statements.

Mr. Speaker: When there is only one minute left and the Member chooses that his question must be called, I give him that concession that it is called and even I allow him one supplementary to be put though almost the time is over, then instead of putting the supplementary he raises a point of order. If that point of order is raised and he foregoes that opportunity which I have provided him so that he might put a supple-

mentary, how can I help him in that..
(*Interruption*)?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It is under the Rules.. (*Interruption*).

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Deo has raised another question; that is a different thing altogether. That might be raised in some form.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have not given your ruling on the point of order. Those are not assumptions. They have not said anything; they have not said 'Yes' or 'No'.

Mr. Speaker: I did ask the Minister to answer as to what were the assumptions and he has answered it.

Shri Nath Pal: What was the answer?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: As far as we are concerned, you have rightly ruled that we should be precise, concise, to the point and all that. Does that not apply to Ministers also?

Mr. Speaker: I should say that they should not claim that they always abide by that.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: We try our best; they do not at all.

Shri Nath Pal: But where are the assumptions?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Here is a question which you permitted and which asked the Government whether it was a fact that certain things purporting to be the CBI Report had been published or not. Government ought to tell us 'Yes' or 'No'. Government need not tell us that all these are presumptions.

Mr. Speaker: Has the Minister anything to say to that?

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: It might be answered tomorrow.

Shri Hathi: If we look at the question, it means that certain documents

have been published. They were referred..

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: In various languages—English, Oriya etc.

Shri Hathi: Yes. They were referred to as the CBI Report on Orissa affairs and further booklets appeared in several languages reproducing the aforesaid documents as the CBI Report. Now, these are all presumptions, whether it is the CBI Report or not.. (*Interruption*). The question, therefore, is whether these documents, which appeared as the CBI Report, or whether Government is aware—the whole presumption is that the documents were CBI Report and that they were published.. (*Interruption*). That is a presumption and, therefore, Government cannot reply to anything on these presumptions.

Mr. Speaker: I will request the hon. Minister to look to the question.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: The question Hour is over.

Mr. Speaker: I can settle it, even if the Question Hour is over; I cannot leave it in the middle; that responsibility is on me.

Shri Shashi Ranjan: On previous occasions, you had disallowed this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister may say whether it is a fact that, in the last few months, several newspapers have published a document laid on the Table of the House on 3rd March, 1965.. (*Interruptions*).

Order, order.

The question is whether it is a fact that they were published in those papers as purporting to be—or those papers supposed or gave out or referred to them as—the C.B.I. report. That question is not an assumption.

Shri Nanda: It is true that the assumption is not on the part of the hon. member. It may be an assumption on the part of the newspapers.

Mr. Speaker: Then the Government should have said that these were

facts that they had so appeared or such and such newspapers had published them, but these were assumptions on their part which the Government did not concede.

Shri Nanda: Yes, that is so.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS

Dastur and Co.

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SNQ. 7. Shri Tridib Kumar

Chaudhuri:

Shri N. C. Chatterjee:

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya:

Shri Yashpal Singh:

Dr. Ranen Sen:

Shri Shinkre:

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta:

Shri H. P. Chatterjee:

Shri Gauri Shanker Kakkar:

Shri N. Shroekantan Nafr:

Shri S. C. Samanta:

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:

Shri B. K. Das:

Shri Dinan Bhattacharya:

Dr. U. Misra:

Dr. S. K. Saha:

Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Steel and Mines be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to a news item published in the 'Statesman' dated the 28th November, 1965 to the effect that M/s Dastur and Co., the steel consultants, have been selected by Government as the sole Indian Company for the work concerning the Bokaro Steel Plant, and that a final decision in this regard has already been taken by Government; and

(b) if so, whether the effect of this step on the timely execution and completion of the Bokaro Steel Project has been considered in consultation with the Soviet collaborators for the Project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Steel and Mines (Shri P. C. Sethi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Subject to a satisfactory agreement on the precise scope of the work

to be carried out and the fees therefore, it has always been Government's intention that such work relating to the setting up of the Bokaro Steel Plant as will not be the responsibility of the Soviet Organisations and as it will be necessary to carry out in India through private Indian consulting engineering firms, should be assigned to Messrs Dastur & Company. The precise scope of the work will be settled only after consultation with the Soviet Organisations concerned. In taking the above view all relevant factors, such as the timely execution and completion of the project, were taken into consideration.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: May I know what are the special considerations that have led the Government to appoint a single firm of consultant engineers, namely, M/s. Dastur & Co., as their sole consultants for such designing, supervisory and consultancy services as are to be entrusted to Indian engineers. When as the report of the British-American Steel Consortium for India has pointed out, we have several engineering firms doing this kind of work, why preference was shown, or special favour was shown to one firm only and why no open tender was called?

The Minister of Steel and Mines (Shri Sanjiva Reddy): I have not known anything about the British-American Consortium saying something. But there is a background for this . . .

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: He does not know even about the basic . .

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is a separate report. We are talking of Bokaro and Dastur & Co. Dastur & Co. have nothing to do with the Anglo-American Consortium nor Bokaro has anything to do with it.

There is a background for this. My predecessor, the Minister for Steel and Heavy Industries in those days, announced on the floor of this House that the Indian consultants, M/s. Dastur & Co., would be associated with the

designing and engineering of this project. This was in April, 1964. But, later on, when we entered into an agreement with the Russians, naturally, the Russians wanted to have a share in it, and they wanted to be responsible for their own equipment and machinery. Therefore, even in the draft agreement which was not signed, there was a clause that if the suppliers wanted to have any part of the consultancy, then Messrs. Dastur & Co. should give up to that extent the consultancy fees.

The Russians took a part of the work, and the rest of the work, in view of the moral commitment which was given on the floor of the House, was to be given to Messrs. Dastur & Co. It is not a commitment which has been entered into in recent months. Again, there is a lot of history behind it.

We attempted to negotiate with Messrs. Dastur & Co. and convert that company into a public sector concern, but, unfortunately, that did not materialise. But we took a decision that apart from what the Russians would do, apart from what the Construction Corporation would do and apart from what the Bokaro Steel Corporation would do, the balance of the work would be given to Messrs. Dastur & Co. I do not think the work will suffer. It is not as though we are not aware that there are other consultants also in India. We make use of their services also. The fact that the work has been given to Messrs. Dastur & Co. does not mean that the others are going to be excluded from anything else. Messrs. Dastur & Co. has been associated with Bokaro from the beginning, and there is some moral commitment, and, therefore, we feel that this is necessary.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: It seems that the hon. Minister is trying to confound the issue by referring to moral commitment. The basic fact involved in this question is why originally Messrs. Dastur & Co. were appointed as consultants, and a moral commitment was given on the floor of the House without calling for open

tenders when it was known to Government that there were various consulting engineering firms in this country. May I know why no open tender was called and why the whole thing was carried on by private negotiations?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Normally that is done; when a consultant writes a project report, they are also used for the later stages. Messrs. Dastur & Co. are there not only for Bokaro, they are our consultants for the Steel Ministry, we use them for various consultations, and we pay them a couple of lakhs of rupees every year; we consult them on various issues. Therefore, it is not only for this project. A number of schemes have been referred to them.

Mr. Speaker: The only question now is why an open tender was not called for.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: The then Minister in charge and the Government considered that this company should do the job and they almost entered into an agreement; as I said, the legal commitment was not there because the agreement was not signed, but it was initialled, and, therefore, it was a moral commitment.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question is not being asked about what the hon. Minister personally did. The question is with reference to what the Government have done, and Government includes also the hon. Minister's predecessor. We would like to know why this procedure was adopted earlier.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: This was the procedure adopted, and I think there was nothing wrong in that.

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: Is it a fact that in the latest project report, the BASIC (British-American Steel Indian Consortium) has clearly reported that in this country there is available 50 to 60 per cent of the requisite engineering and technical skill for the purpose of building up this kind of steel plant, and if so, why did Government not consider that report and also the technical skill and the qualifications

of five or six other concerns which are equally competent to undertake this job?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I am told that tenders are not generally called for for consultancy. A proper person is considered responsible and useful and negotiations are carried on with him about the price or the fees. That was done in this case. There was nothing irregular or wrong in what was done two years ago in this respect.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार ने इस बात की जानने की कोशिश की है कि इस की गवर्नमेंट किसी हद तक फ इनेस करेगी या दस्तूर कम्पनी खुद ही इसको चलाएगी।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not know what the hon. Member means; we shall pay them for the work done by them.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : कितना रुपया इस में सरकार दे रही है ?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: That is to be negotiated. It was stated in the answer.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: In the case of the Bhilai steel plant, it was announced that the Russians would do it in consultation with Hindustan Steel and no intermediaries were called for. Could not the same procedure be followed in the case of Bokaro, that is, the thing being left to the Bokaro Steel Ltd. and the Russians without calling in any intermediary?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, there must be some consultant, to help in the construction whether it is Bhilai or Bokaro.

Shri Shinkre: Is it not a fact that the Russians originally had discarded the project report prepared by Dastur & Co. because if it were accepted and given effect to, the Bokaro steel plant would cost something like Rs. 20-40 crores more? If this is a fact, what steps have Government taken to see that the original project report of

Dastur & Co. will not be taken only to please them and thereby force Government to spend more money than necessary? Also, is it not a fact that Dastur & Co. refused to become a public sector undertaking and thereby forced Government to accept this arrangement?

Mr. Speaker: Only one question need be answered, about the project report.

Shri Shinkre: They are all parts of the same question.

Mr. Speaker: But the parts cannot go on for so long.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: First he said about the project report. The project report was written in anticipation of American assistance. Later on when the Russians came into the picture, they wanted a different type of project report to suit their technology. Therefore, they wanted to write their own project report, and they wrote it. Naturally, Dastur & Co.'s association will be based on the Russian project report, not on the old report which Dastur had written. That is gone now, that is not there. The Bokaro steel plant will be constructed, based on the project report written by the Russians which is new. Therefore, that has no bearing on this.

Shri Shinkre: Have they refused to become a public sector undertaking?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: For that negotiations were held. It was not possible to enter into an agreement with them.

श्री काशी राम गुप्त : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि यदि रशियन किसी बात को कहेंगे तो वह काम दस्तूर कम्पनी से ले लिया जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या दस्तूर कम्पनी से कोई इस तरह की बात की गई है कि इस बोकारो प्लांट के लिये कोई निश्चित रकम उन को दी जायेगी, या कि जितना काम वह करेंगे उस के हिसाब से दिया जायेगा ? अगर हिसाब से रुपया दिया

जाना है तो क्या उसके लिये कोई शर्त तय कीज कर ली गई है।

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: As I said, apart from what the Russians would do, our own corporations are there. There is the public sector Construction Corporation. Bokaro Steel also will do some work. Therefore, we will have to fix up the balance of the work that will be given to Dastur & Co, and then only we will be able to say how much money will be paid to them. We will have to negotiate that, the scope of work and the money.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee: Is it a fact that six other firms, namely, M/s. Kuljian Corporation, Calcutta, M/s. Tata-Ebesco Consulting Engineering Service (Bombay) M/s. Bilaney & Co., Bombay, M/s. United Engineers, Calcutta, M/s. Bhagwati & Kubhani, Calcutta, M/s. Chatterjee & Palk, Calcutta and also the Central Engineering and Designs Bureau of HSL (Ranchi)

Mr. Speaker: He might put the question now.

Shri H. P. Chatterjee:...have represented to Government that they are prepared to undertake and bid for tenders for services that may be required at Bokaro? If so, what has been the reaction of Government to these representations? Or have these representations been rejected outright?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I have already stated the whole case. We have considered all aspects. One or two companies' representatives also met me. Having taken all things into consideration and because of the commitment that was made on the floor of the House, we have taken a decision to give Dastur & Co. the work.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: May I know what has been the special nature of the circumstances which warranted giving preference to Dastur & Co.? Why was not the work given to any one of the other firms?

Mr. Speaker: There is some peculiarity in this particular question—that everyone stands up with a prepared supplementary.

Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar: Sir, I wanted to put a very simple question. What are the special features of this company for which it was preferred in comparison to other companies, and was shown favours..... (Interruptions.)

Mr. Speaker: That has already come.

Shri N. Sreekantan Nair: May I know whether other consultants and engineering companies are equally competent to carry on the work in question and, if so, whether in future when work is given they would also be given a share in the work that is to be executed?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not think I should express my opinion about these things. There are technicians. Comparative merits should not be discussed on the floor of the House.

Shri S. C. Samanta: The hon. Minister said that no open tender was invited for engineering consultants. May I know whether for designing and other things and the other engineering works, open tenders will be invited?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. I have explained the whole case. Other than what the Russians and Public Sector undertakings will do, the balance of the work will be given to Messrs. Dastur & Co.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: We have a well-organised unit, the Hindustan Engineering and Designing bureau. May I know whether this bureau will be associated with the Bokaro Plant construction and consultation at any time? Why have we not taken that into account?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir, because they have enough work on hand, with the expansion of Bhilai,

Durgapur and Rourkela. The expansion projects are there. Bokaro is a separate corporation. Hindustan Steel could not do this.

Shri B. K. Das: Since the work of preparation of the report has been taken over by the Russians from Messrs. Dastur and Company, have they been associated with the Bokaro steel plant in any capacity?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Not in the project report, Sir. I have explained the whole case.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharya: What will be the total cost of designing and supervising outside the scope of what will be undertaken by Dastur and Company?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: After the project report is received and after we have discussed it with the Russians, only then we will be able to assess what portion of the work will be given to Dastur and Company.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the total cost of the works that will be given to this company would be about Rs. 400 crores?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir; Rs. 400 crores for the whole steel plant.

Dr. U. Misra: The Minister said that there was a moral obligation towards Dastur and company. Will the government better fulfil this obligation and take it over just like the bureau of designs of Hindustan Steel and make it a separate bureau for the Bokaro plant by taking over Dastur and Company?

Mr. Speaker: That is a nice suggestion.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Is it not a fact that Dastur and Company is the only purely Indian company in India whose competence and ability has been praised not only in India but in many countries abroad and is it not a fact that Dastur and Company was selected for this work because of its competence rather than

only a commitment made in this House?

Mr. Speaker: Now, the other side.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I do not mind saying something about the competence of Dastur and Company but I do not want to condemn the others; others are equally good.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: What is the government's own plans for the development of consultancy services in the public sector itself? We have already put up three major steel plants. Have we not been able to develop consultancy services by ourselves to look after the future expansion as well as the setting up of new plants?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: We have a very good designing cell at Ranchi. They are doing very good work. But our expansion schemes are so many and they are not able to take on additional work. In our steel plants also we have small cells. The Central Engineering and Design Bureau at Ranchi is a very big unit and there are a number of engineers. That is not enough to take up the whole steel expansion work.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: My question is whether we do not have a plan to have our own consultancy services in a manner that we shall be able to look after the future expansion and the setting up of new plants? Is it your plan or not?

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: Immediately you cannot have an organisation to take all that work. I entirely agree with the hon. Member that we will have to plan so that ultimately it will be taken over by public sector design organisation.

Shri U. M. Trivedi: In view of the numerous members who are putting this question in which Messrs. Dastur and Company has come in for some sort of a veiled insinuation, I would

like to know from him if it is possible for him to state that there is nothing wrong with Dastur and Company after investigation.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: If we felt there was something wrong we would not have entursted them with this work. I do not want to condemn the others also; the other technicians are equally good.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I would like to know whether it is a fact that one of the American companies called Kulajion Corporation of India were one of the aspirants against Dastur any Company and whether it is a fact that they have engaged the ex-general manager of the Bhilai steel plant Mr. Sen and the son of Mr. B. K. Nehru to influence the government and how far it is true. I want to know whether government is not going to be influenced.... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Government has contradicted that.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not concerned with Mr. B. K. Nehru's son. I am only concerned whether they influenced.

Mr. Speaker: Why did he mention and bring in the names?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: They have been employed there... (*Interruptions.*)

Mr. Speaker: Shri Azad.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: The hon. Minister made a reference to the statement of his predecessor after being rebuffed by the Americans.

Mr. Speaker: Why go into all that? He might put the question.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: He has referred to the commitment in the House. I was there and I remember. If he means that statement, the Minister said: Now, we shall depend upon our own, Dastur & Company and others. I would like to know whether in that 'others' he has cared to consult or ask them, from the 'others' as well.

If he refers to that commitment, that commitment also means this.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: No, Sir. I do not know. He must have heard it more correctly perhaps but it was said 'Indian consultants'.

Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad: I know your wisdom; I want to know it from you.

Shri Sanjiva Reddy: I was not in this House unfortunately. From the records I have seen that an agreement was almost entered into with Dastur and company; it was initialled, not signed. Therefore the question of other consultants at that time would not come in.

Mr. Speaker: I am constrained to make an observation that at least this question and the supplementaries, the manner in which they have been put all these supplementaries this refers to not one but all they give such impression..

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I did not refer at all to Dastur and company or any company.. (*Interruption*)

Mr. Speaker: I am not referring to Mr. Dwivedy's question particularly.

An hon. Member: You said 'all'.

Mr. Speaker: There are exceptions, I accept, I modify that. But most of the questions—I have said now, I have corrected myself—many of the questions that have been put have given the impression as if some of our members. I am not saying that they have any information; I am not saying that they really have done like that—but that would really give the impression as if we are just pleading the cause of some. We can criticise the action of the government; we must criticise the action of the government; we can ask them why one has been preferred; that also can be done. But the whole impression, the manner in which it has been done, the questions have been put, rather does not give good savour. And I will request the hon. Members

that they should or we should conduct ourselves above these things. That impression should not be carried by anybody that we have any interest to advance or any other interest to damage. That should not be done. That is only my request to the hon. Members.

Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri: On a point of explanation..

Mr. Speaker: I am not referring to Shri Chaudhuri particularly. Why should he stand up?

Shri N. C. Chatterjee: We have not been motivated by any such thing.

Mr. Speaker: I hope nobody has been briefed by anybody, but then too, this impression should not be created.

प्रांश प्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों सम्बन्धी अधिनियम

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S. N. Q. 8. श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री :
श्री बाकर अली मिर्जा :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा आन्ध्र प्रदेश सरकार से यह निवेदन किया है कि आंध्र प्रदेश के तीन विश्वविद्यालयों सम्बन्धी अधिनियमों को अभी लागू नहीं किया जाना चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) जी हां । विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान

आयोग (University Grants Commission) ने इस बाबत एक प्रस्ताव (Resolution) पास किया है ।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (University Grants Commission) की राय है कि संशोधन बिलों में कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो राज्य के विश्वविद्यालयों (Universities) की भलाई और उनकी तरक्की के हक में नहीं हैं ।

(ग) कमीशन के प्रस्ताव (Resolution) को राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया है । मैंने भी अपने विचार आन्ध्र प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर को बता दिए हैं ।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने कल राज्य सभा में एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते हुए बताया था कि उन्होंने आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री और आन्ध्र प्रदेश की सरकार को कहा था कि जब तक बनारस विश्वविद्यालय और जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय के विधेयक यहां पास न हो जाएं तब तक वह इस अधिनियम को लागू न करें, या इस सम्बन्ध में कोई निर्णय न लें । आज भी समाचार पत्रों में आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री का एक पत्र प्रकाशित हुआ है जो उन्होंने शिक्षा मंत्री को लिखा है, उससे भी यह प्रतीत होता है कि वह अपने निर्णय पर ज्यों के त्यों दृढ़ हैं और उसमें कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं । ऐसी स्थिति में कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने उनसे कहा था, राज्य सभा में, कि वह और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री मिल कर समस्या का समाधान करें । लेकिन मुझे प्रतीत होता है कि समाधान निकालने की कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । क्या प्रधान मंत्री जी स्वयं इस बीच में हस्तक्षेप करके इस समस्या का कोई समाधान निकालने का यत्न करेंगे ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा अनुपस्थित मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : मैंने मुख्य मंत्री जी से बात की है और उन्होंने कहा है कि जब तक

हम लोग आपस में राय नहीं कर लेते वह उसको भागे नहीं बढ़ाएंगे। अभी वह बिल पास तो हो गया है मगर उसकी मंजूरी नहीं मिली है, इसलिए अभी बातचीत के लिए गुंजाइश है।

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : अभी विश्व-विद्यालयों के इतिहास में तीन घटनाएं इस प्रकार की घटी हैं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को चेतावनी देने वाली हैं। एक घटना यह आन्ध्र प्रदेश के विश्वविद्यालय से सम्बन्धित है जिसकी यहां इस समय चर्चा चल रही है, दूसरी घटना यह है कि इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट ने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के उपकुलपति की नियुक्ति को अवैध घोषित किया और दूसरे ही दिन उत्तर प्रदेश के राज्यपाल ने अध्यादेश जारी करके उसे वैध घोषित कर दिया। तीसरी पंजाब के एक विश्वविद्यालय की घटना है जिसमें वहां उपकुलपति की रहस्यमय नियुक्ति हो गयी जब कि उनको मध्य प्रदेश से कम्पलसरी तौर पर रिटायर किया गया था। इस प्रकार शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो राज्य सरकारों की घड़े बन्दी का प्रवेश हो रहा है इससे इन विद्या मंदिरों की पवित्रता नष्ट होती जा रही है। इन तमाम बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार विश्व-विद्यालयों की पवित्रता को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए कोई नया पग उठाने का निश्चय कर रही है, यदि हां तो वह क्या है ?

Shri M. C. Chagla : I agree with my hon. friend that some appointments of Vice-Chancellors have been deplorable, and whenever my attention has been drawn to a bad appointment, although strictly it is not within my domain, I have immediately written to the Chief Minister or the Education Minister of the State pointing out that in the interests of higher education, in the interests of the integrity of the university, a proper Vice-Chancellor should be appointed. But may I point out about Allahabad—I have not got all the facts—that as far I know, the High Court has set aside the appointment purely on legal grounds. The

Chief Justice, instead of appointing somebody else, had appointed himself to the Selection Committee post. It has nothing to do with the merits of the Vice-Chancellor. (Interruption) It was a procedural point. The appellate court took the view that the appointment was procedurally not correct. So, it has nothing to do with the merits of the Vice-Chancellor. I want to say this in fairness to the Vice-Chancellor and the decision of the Allahabad High Court.

An hon. Member : What about another nominee? (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker : Order, order. Shri Prakash Vir Shastri.

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूं। मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि इस समय जो सारी घटनाएं घट रही हैं उनको देखते हुए विश्वविद्यालयों में इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति न हो इसके लिए भी क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार कोई कदम उठा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका जवाब तो वह पहले दे चुके कि यह उनके डोमेन के बाहर है। वह इसमें हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते.....

श्री प्रकाशचोर शास्त्री : वह संघान में संगोष्ण कर सकते हैं या और कोई चीज कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो सजेशन हुआ।

Shri M. C. Chagla : I will try my best to make higher education a concurrent subject. Parliament—I think that a large majority of them—will approve of it. Under the Constitution, it cannot be done unless a majority of the States agree to it. I have said in this House and elsewhere—I do not know how often—that excepting Punjab, no State, notwithstanding my requests—has agreed to make university education a concurrent subject. This malady can only be cured provided we have the power to deal with the State universities. Today, I have no such power. I cannot do anything. I can only advise; I can complain and

I can point out that this is wrong, but what can I do? If the State Government chooses to appoint a Vice-Chancellor who is unworthy, I am helpless.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What about the ordinance?

Shri M. C. Chagla: The ordinance was passed to validate any act that the Vice-Chancellor might have done. (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Dialogues are going on.

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza: There is a lot of confusion in the affairs of our university administration... (Interruption).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Should I ask him to sit down?

Shri Bakar Ali Mirza:...and even at the Centre. Out of the three universities, two are working under ordinances. According to what the Education Minister has said in the other House, the Inter-University Board thinks that there has been a fundamental encroachment in the autonomy of the universities by the Andhra Bill. The stand taken by the Chief Minister is that he is preserving the essential internal autonomy. So, these two views are so contradictory and so wide apart. Therefore, may I know what is the machinery that the Government or the university or the Education Minister intends to propose so that the universities can maintain and preserve their autonomy?

Shri M. C. Chagla: We have suggested a very simple machinery to the Andhra Government. The University Grants Commission has supported it, and I have supported it also. The machinery is, as the hon. Prime Minister has pointed out,—I am glad it has been done—to suspend the operation of this Bill, appoint a small sub-committee on which you have a representative of the State Government, of the UGC and the Ministry of Education; let them go into the provisions

of this Bill and come to some conclusions. Unfortunately, this Bill was passed without any consultation with us or with the UGC. I pointed out to the Chief Minister that although universities are a State subject, they do get grants from us and therefore a convention should be laid down—and I am going to ask the other Chief Ministers to agree to it—that no university legislation should be undertaken and no university Act should be amended without first consulting the University Grants Commission and the Central Ministry of Education.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: May I be permitted to put two questions, because—please listen to me and then decide—I had given a Calling Attention Notice and it has been disallowed.

Mr. Speaker: On that also she is entitled to put only one question first.

Shrimati Vimla Devi: Kindly allow me to put the questions; only if you allow me, I will put them. What is the implication of the circular from the Inter-University Board? Can the Board refuse to recognise the degrees awarded by the colleges of the Andhra University? Will the degrees of the Andhra University colleges be recognised by the other universities after this decision of the Inter-University Board?

Shri M. C. Chagla: May I explain the position? A complaint was made that this Bill undermined the autonomy of the university and the university became subservient to the government. One of the principles laid down by the Inter-university Board before they admit a university is that the university must be independent. The Inter-university Board has appointed a sub-committee to look into the matter. May I tell the hon. lady member, assuming that they disaffiliate the university, the result does not follow that its degrees will not be recognised by the other universities. The only result would be this particular university will cease to be a member of this important forum—the Inter-university

Board—which represents most of the universities in India.

Shri Yallamanda Reddy: When the Bill was in the process of being passed, may I know whether this government advised the Chief Minister to stop the Bill and consult the Prime Minister? Did the Prime Minister take the initiative and send any communication to the Chief Minister to that effect?

Shri M. C. Chagla: I wrote to the Chief Minister while the Bill was still pending and I requested him to hold his hands till our consultation took place. I said the Banaras University Bill and the Jawaharlal Nehru University Bill were before the Parliament and the Education Commission's report was expected by the end of March, and I said there was no particular hurry why this legislation should be passed.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: I am constrained to ask this supplementary because it arose out of what Mr. Chagla has said. Do I take it that when a High Court expresses itself—rightly or wrongly is a different matter and whether it is for a technical or other reason is also a different matter—when a High Court gives a verdict that a particular Vice-Chancellor should quit, is it not proper and dignified for the government to accept the order at least for an interim period, whatever its view in regard to the merits of the Vice-Chancellor concerned? If that is so, how is it that the Minister of Education here lends his moral sanction to an action which negates the decision of a High Court and perpetuates the tenure of a Vice-Chancellor against whom the High Court has given a verdict?

Shri M. C. Chagla: My hon. friend very often uses strong language, and I am sure without meaning it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Tell me where is the terminological inexactitude.

Shri M. C. Chagla: I was only explaining that the invalidation of the

appointment of the Vice-Chancellor was not due to merits, but on procedural grounds. I have not made any comment on whether the State Government was justified in passing this order or not.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: This is very peculiar. We want to have satisfaction about facts. We have a head over our shoulders and we understand what is what. When the Minister here says things of the sort which he has said and the records can be consulted, it does amount to moral approbation of what was done by the U.P. Government, about which I am not in a position to say anything. But when a Minister here says that kind of thing, we ought to have satisfaction. It is no good merely trying to score a debating point, because we also can pay back in the same coin in a different fashion. It is very peculiar that we do not get satisfaction in the region of facts. Earlier you had occasion to pull up the Home Minister because he did not answer a point of fact. Here is a point of fact in which the minister expresses himself quite explicitly and tries to take shelter behind verbiages. This is very peculiar.

Shri M. C. Chagla: Why is my friend so angry?

Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Why are you doing wrong things all the time

Shri M. C. Chagla: I have not passed the ordinance; our government has not passed the ordinance. It is an ordinance passed by the State Government. I am not called upon to express any opinion on that ordinance and I have not expressed any opinion. All that I said was—the record will bear me out—when Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri referred to the Allahabad High Court, I said it was held that the Vice-Chancellor was not properly appointed not on merits, but purely on procedural grounds. That is all that I have said. I have said nothing as to the justification for passing that ordinance. My friend, Mr. Mukerjee gets into tantrums.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। शिक्षा मंत्री जी ने इलाहाबाद घोर बनारस विश्वविद्यालयों का चित्र करते हुए कई कानूनों घोर नियमों का उल्लंघन किया। पहले तो उन्होंने इलाहाबाद के विशेष कानून के बारे में कहा कि वह घ्राइनेंस बना है वाली एक सिलसिले के, एक प्रक्रिया के सम्बन्ध में, तो प्रक्रिया यह थी कि मुख्य न्यायाधीश साहब को किसी घोर घ्रादमी को नामजद करने का अधिकार था, तो प्रघ्यादेश निकल सकता था इस बात पर कि मुख्य न्यायाधीश साहब को खुद को भी नामजद करने का अधिकार था। कभी भी प्रदेश सरकार उस घ्रादमी को फिर से मुकर्रर करने का घ्राइनेंस नहीं निकाल सकती, जब तक कि कानून वहां पर है। कानून को खत्म करने या बदलने का प्रघ्यादेश निकलना चाहिए था कि मुख्य न्यायाधीश साहब खुद घ्रापने को भी नामजद कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि प्रदेश सरकार ने ऐसा प्रघ्यादेश नहीं निकाला, इसलिए इस वक्त इलाहाबाद के वाइस-चांसलर, उपकुलपति, का मकर्रर करना बिल्कुल ही गैर-कानूनी है। बागला साहब ने जो बात यहां कहीं, वह मुझे बहुत बुरी लगी है। उनको यह कभी नहीं कहना चाहिए था। उमी के साथ साथ . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या वह पायंट घ्राफ़ घ्राइंग घ्राभी खत्म नहीं हुआ ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मैं एक मिनट में काशी विश्वविद्यालय की बात कहना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि वह बात . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डाक्टर साहब ने कहा कि यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहते हैं,

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : काशी विश्व-विद्यालय के बारे में यह व्यवस्था का प्रश्न एक मिनट में मुन लाजिए। इन्होंने 1959 में काशी विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थियों पर द्रवियान्वरत पुलिस के द्वारा इतना दमन किया था, उन की आत्मा को इतना कुचन दिया

था कि जो हिन्दी में नाम है "काशी विश्व-विद्यालय", उस को छोड़ कर वे प्राज प्रंगेजी के नाम "बनारस हिन्दू यूनिवर्सिटी" के लिए लड़ रहे हैं। इस के लिए मैं शिक्षा मंत्री को जिम्मेदार ठहराता हूं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या फैसला दू इसमें ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : घ्राप ने यह फैसला देना है कि उन्होंने प्रघ्यादेश को क्यों उचित बताया ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे यही प्रफ़सोस है कि जब मैं किसी माननीय सदस्य को कहता हूं कि वह पायंट घ्राफ़ घ्राइंग नहीं उठा सकते हैं, तो मेरे साथ झगड़ा किया जाता है कि घ्राप मुने बगैर ऐसा कहते हैं, लेकिन मुझे सो फ़ोसदी यकीन होता है कि वह पायंट घ्राफ़ घ्राइंग नहीं है। जब मुझे कहा जाता है कि मैं मुने बगैर फैसला दे रहा हूं, तो मुझे खामोश हो कर बैठना पड़ता है, लेकिन कोई पायंट घ्राफ़ घ्राइंग नहीं होता है। 99.9 per cent of them at least are not points of order. They are only interruptions made, interruptions created.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : लेकिन यह सो फ़ीमदी पायंट घ्राफ़ घ्राइंग है। सारी व्यवस्था ऐसी चल रही है कि शिक्षा के इन्त-जाम को बिगाड़ा जा रहा है। (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर बिगाड़ा जा रहा है, तो मैं इस पर क्या फैसला दे सकता हूं ? अगर बिगाड़ा जा रहा है, तो गवर्नमेंट को निकालिए। मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : उस को निकालने की कोशिश कर गये हैं। यह सरकार ऐसे घ्रादमियों को इकट्ठा करके

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर घ्राप उसको निकालने में असफल हैं, तो मुझे मे शिकायत क्यों करते हैं ?

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : कायदे-कानून के अनुसार चलना चाहिए था नहीं ? कायदा-कानून चलना चाहिए।

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Mahasamund): Sir, I rise to a point of order. May I have your ruling whether, if an hon. Member makes a speech after asking for the floor on the basis of a point of order, that speech should find a place in the records of this House?

Several hon. Members: No, no (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : **

अध्यक्ष महोदय : घाटंर, घाटंर। क्या यह भी कोई तरीका है ?

I would not make an exception at this moment. But, really, if the House gives me approval, a Member who raises two points of order in a month that are found to be frivolous should not be allowed to raise any point of order within that . . . (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

श्री बागड़ी : **

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप का यह मुझाब लोक सभा को खत्म करने वाला मुझाब है। (Interruptions).

Mr. Speaker: Unless called no one will speak. I will not allow anybody to speak unless I have called him.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Sir, the words used by Shri Yadav are again very objectionable.

श्री किशन पटनायक : **

श्री रामसेवक यादव : आप लोक-सभा को खत्म करना चाहते हैं। (Interruption)

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अगर किसी माननीय सदस्य के व्यवस्था के प्रश्न दो बार ठीक करार नहीं दिये जाते हैं, तो इस

का यह मतलब नहीं है कि तीसरी बार वह जो व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठायेगा, वह भी इसी तरह का होगा। (Interruption)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : **

श्री बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . . (Interruptions).

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय (Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। मैं यह इजाजत नहीं दूंगा कि आप इस तरह बोले चले जायें।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब तक न बुझाऊं, आप नहीं बोलेंगे।

श्री रामसेवक यादव : इस तरह से नहीं बस सकता है।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav is obstructing the proceedings of the House.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह गलत बात आप कर रहे हैं। उस गलती के लिए आप दूसरों को दंडित करेंगे ?

Mr. Speaker: Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav has interrupted the House again and again in spite of my asking him not to do so.

श्री किशन पटनायक : यह बिल्कुल गलत बात है।

Mr. Speaker: I will ask Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav just now to go out of the House.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : मैं जा रहा हूँ। **

आपका मुझाब लोक-सभा को समाप्त करने वाला है।

Shri Ram Sewak Yadhav then left the House.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे धकमोस है कि मैं तो सिर्फ हाउस के सामने इसको रख रहा हूँ, मैंने कोई आर्टिकल नहीं दे दिया है।

श्री बागड़ी : कोई तरीका होना चाहिये, कोई कायदा होना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। मैं बोलने की आपका इजाजत नहीं दे रहा हूँ।

श्री किशन पट्टनायक : इसको आप स्थापित रखें। कम इस तरह बहस हो सकती है। आज आपका विभाग बड़ा हुआ है।

श्री बागड़ी : आप का गुस्सा था रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जन्होंने बिल्कुल नारायण शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया है। वह भी रुकावट डाल रहे हैं और बाहर चले जाय।

Shri Kishen Pattanayak then left the House.

श्री बागड़ी : एक एक करके पार्लिमेंट के सभी सदस्यों को निकास दो। आप रह जाओ और प्रधान मंत्री रह जायें। आपको कायेदे और कानूनों

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बागड़ी साहब से कहूंगा कि वह रुकावट डाल रहे हैं और वह भी बाहर चले जायें।

श्री बागड़ी : मैं तो इस तरह में जाने वाला नहीं हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : नहीं जायेंगे ?

Shri Bagri then left the House.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : आप एक सैंफिट बैठ जाय और मेरी बात सुन ले तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी।

श्री : आपकी स्पीकर इसलिए बनाया गया है जिससे कि यहां पर ठीक तरह से बहस हो और इसकी सोंभा कायम रखी जाए। यह मैं कई बार आपकी कह चुका हूँ। लेकिन आप लोक सभा के नियम और संविधान को इस तरह से धाप लागू करेगे अथवा मंत्री लोग लागू करवाना चाहेंगे कि बहस हो ही न पाए और देश में जो कुछ हो रहा है उसका यहां पर प्रतिबिम्ब हो ही न पाए तो फिर यह लोक सभा की क्या आवश्यकता रह जागी है। आप देख रहे हैं कि जितने शिक्षालय हैं चाहे इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय हो, चाहे काशी विश्वविद्यालय हो, वहां बहुत ही ज्यादा अनुशासनहीनता चल रही है, वे अनुशासनहीनता के केन्द्र बन गए हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में ...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जायें। आपने मुझे कहा था कि एक सैंफिट मैं आपकी बात सुन लूँ।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : मुझे अपना वाक्य तो खरमु कर लेने दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे नहीं मानूँ कि आपकी बात कितनी लम्बी जाएगी। आपने एक सैंफिट मांगा था।

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : बाग बिल्कुल छोटे में हो जाए अगर दबाया न जाए। लम्बा करने है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लूबाय : मेरी एक बात सुन लीजिये। **यह शब्द हाउस के लिए बड़ा लज्जाजनक है। यह सब जो किया जाता है इसलिए किया जाता है कि पहले पेज पर छहबारों में हमारा नाम और फोटो आ जाए। यह जो चीज है इसको बन्द किया जाना चाहिये और इसकी रिपोर्ट में निकास दिया जाना चाहिये।

प्रध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं इसको देख लेता हूँ। आपने जो सुझाव दिया है इसको भी मैं देख लेता हूँ।

यह मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि जब कमो इस तरह की बात होता है, तब तो ऐसे स्मजों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जिससे कुछ न कुछ मुम पर रिफ्लेक्शन आए। मैं बहुत सब करता हूँ। बाहर के जो घादमी हैं उन्होंने मुझे कहा है कि हमने यह महसूस किया है कि आप बहुत ज्यादा सब करते हैं। यहाँ के मेम्बरों ने भी मुझे कहा है कि मैं बहुत ज्यादा कमबोरो दिखाता हूँ इस तरह की बातों में और बहुत ज्यादा लैडीड्यू देता हूँ। साहिबा साहब कहते हैं कि मैं किसी बात को इजाजत नहीं देता हूँ। अगर बोलने के यह माने हों कि जिस बक्त कोई चाहे वह बोलना शुरू कर दे और जो वह कहना चाहे वह कह दे, जितना देर तक वह बोलना चाहे उतना देर बोलता चला जाए और जिस मजमून पर वह कहना चाहे, चाहे वह रेसेबेंट हो या इरेसेबेंट, कहता चला जाए और यह कहा जाए कि इस तरह की लोक सभा हो तो वह लोक सभा यहाँ नहीं हो सकती है।

****** इस हाउस ने मुझे यहाँ बिठाया है और मुझे क्लज को एनफोर्स करने का राइट दिया है। अगर कोई मझे यह बता दे कि मैं किसी क्लज को उल्लंघन कर रहा हूँ तो मैं उस बक्त बैठ जाऊँगा या छुट्टी कर चला जाऊँगा। सिर्फ हाउस के सामने यह है कि इतना बक्त इन फिबोलस प्वाइंट्स आफ ऑर्डर में जाया किया जाता है। जो मैंने इसके बारे में कहा है उसको यह हाउस मंजूरी दे या न दे, इस हाउस की मर्जी है। ****** मैं तो बड़ी कर सकता हूँ जिसको करने की मुझे यह हाउस मंजूरी दे। किन्ती हाउस आफ कामन्स के स्पीकर ने कहा था कि मेरे पास न धाब है, न मूह है, न कान है और शायद न जवान है। सिवाय उसके कि जिनकी इजाजत मझे हाउस देता है। उससे ज्यादा मेरे पास और कोई पावरज नहीं है।

****** मैं हाउस के सामने इस चीज को रख

रहा हूँ और अगर हाउस नहीं चाहता है तो मुझे यह प्रक्यार न दे। मैंने तो यही कहा है कि इससे बिला बजह बक्त जाया होता है। अब हाउस की मर्जी है जो चाहे फैसला करे। मैंने कोई घमों तक ऑर्डर या डायरेक्शन नहीं दिया है, कुछ नहीं किया है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कच्छबाय : मैंने जो कुछ कहा है उसके बारे में प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने क्या फैसला किया है।

Shri U. M. Trivedi: Sir, you have stated just now that if it is found that a Member has raised two frivolous points of order in one month then he should not be allowed to raise a third point of order. I say that if a Member raises even one frivolous point of order, he should not be allowed to raise any more point of order and the one that he has raised should be struck off, it should not be recorded in the proceedings. Because, raising a point of order is resorted to to obtain cheap publicity. I say that it is the desire to obtain cheap publicity that makes Members raise frivolous points of order. We can also create trouble, but we have refrained from creating trouble. But, then, what happens is that my party is always run down, that I am not going to tolerate. I will again say that raising a point of order should be stopped if it is utilized for obtaining cheap publicity.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Sir, you are quite correct when you say that there have been far too many frivolous points of order. But I would beg of you to remember that earlier also some of us have proposed to you that if anybody wants to raise a point of order he or she should mention the rule under which that point of order is sought to be raised. If you insist on that I think you can eliminate many of the frivolous points of order and there will be no necessity for you to see whether a Member has raised two frivolous points of order in a month. I think it would not be right to put any restriction like two points of order for a month. If we want to save the time of the

House, we should study our rules and we should be in a position to raise a point of order whenever we like, provided we are able to mention the specific rule under which we are raising it. That is a much more logical way of dealing with this problem.

श्री मधु लिये : हम मीके पर मूझ को लगता है कि आप गुस्से में हैं। इसलिए मैं अदब से अजें करना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ ही रोज पहले

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको किस्वास करा देता हूँ कि कई दफा गुस्सा मुझे अख्यार करना पड़ता है। अन्दर से नहीं होता है।

श्री मधु लिये : मैंने कुछ रोज पहले एक किताब पढ़ी थी जिस का नाम है "आफिस आफ स्पीकर" अर्थात् आपने कहा है कि कुछ बाहर के लोगों ने आप से कहा है कि आपका रुख बहुत नमी का रहता है और आपको सखनी बरतनी चाहिये। उस किताब में लिखा है कि राष्ट्र-कुल के अन्य सम्भाषितियों के मुकाबले में हिन्दुस्तान का लोक सभा के अध्यक्ष को इतने ज्यादा विवेकाधीन अधिकार शामिल हैं कि जो न इंग्लिस्तान के स्पीकर को हैं और न ही किसी दूसरे राष्ट्रकुल की लोक सभा के सम्भाषित को हैं। जब आपके पास इतने अधिक विवेकाधीन अधिकार इन नियमों में मौजूद हैं तो आप सदन में फिर बार बार क्यों नए अधिकारों का मांग करते हैं।

एक बात तो विन्कुल साफ है। कांग्रेस दल का यहाँ दो तिहाई बहुमत है। वह जो फैसला करना चाहेगा वह तो फैसला यहाँ पर हो ही जायेगा। इसलिए मैं आप से बड़े अदब से कहता हूँ कि जब कि जानो लोगों और विशेषज्ञों को यह पता है कि आपको बहुत ज्यादा विवेकाधीन अधिकार हैं तो नए अधिकारों की आप मेंहरबानी करने का मांग न करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैंने जो कहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने जवाब दिया है कि मैं देखूंगा। मैंने आप से इतिफाक किया है।

श्री युजुबोर सिंह : सारी बहस का कुछ फायदा नहीं होगा। फ्रंट पेज पर नाम आ जाएगा। रोज ऐसा ही होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कहा है कि मैं इतिफाक करता हूँ और मैं इसका देखूंगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अगर आपने उन शब्दों को निकालने का आर्डर नहीं दिया तो यह निश्चित है कि समाचार पत्रों के पहले पेज पर यह बाज आने वाला है। फिर मैं उनकी आदत बिगड़ेंगी।

13 hrs.

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अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने आप से वादा किया है। मैं आप से इतिफाक करता हूँ।

इस को देख कर कि क्या सफ़्त निकालने चाहिये, मैं इनको निकाल दूँगा और प्रेस को भी इतला मिल जायेगी। इसमें एक बात अफसोस का धारणा है, और वह है हमारे मेम्बर साहब का यह कहना कि जो ऐसा कारंबाई करते हैं उन को शाहरुत मिलनी है, उन को खबर फ्रंट पेज पर आता है। मेरा कोई अधिकार नहीं है कि प्रेस वालों को कोई डाइरेक्शन दे सकूँ। यहाँ फ्रीडम आफ प्रेस है। लेकिन अगर मेम्बरों में यह क्याल पैदा हो कि जो स्पीकर का अधारिटि का फ्लाउट करे उसकी खबर को फ्रंट पेज मिलेगा तो प्रेस को भी मानना चाहिये कि अब अपने आप में डाइरेक्शन नहीं दे सकता ना यह प्रखबार वालों का अपनी जिम्मेदारी है। लेकिन जो बहुत अच्छे स्पीकर हैं उमे प्रामिनेन्स नहीं मिलता, और जो अगड़ा करे स्पीकर से उमे सब से पहले जगह मिलता है, उस को फ्रंट पेज मिलता है, यह बात कुछ ठीक है। मगर इस का प्रेम पर छाँड़ा जा सकता है। मैं इस में कुछ नहीं कर सकता।

यह बात श्री मधु लिये की भी ठीक है, और मैं मानता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के स्पीकर को

ज्यादा प्रसन्नता यहाँ दिये गये हैं, और उस के कारण है। जहाँ तक हाउस आफ कामन्स का संबंध है, वहाँ पर दो पार्टियाँ एक दूसरे के बराबर हैं। मैंने एक जगह कहा था कि अगर यहाँ पर प्रॉपोजीशन एक ही और वह कुछ मजबूत हो, और जो प्राइमरी उन का लीडर है सिर्फ वहाँ बोलें, तो उस को हर एक बात सुनो या जायेंगे और कद भी उस का का जायेंगे, सब कुछ होगा। लेकिन यहाँ पर मिनिस्टर मुझे है और वह एक दूसरे में बाँट कर रहे हैं और बहुत मारे, छः छः, पाठ पाठ, प्राइमरी एक वक्त में बोलना चाहते हैं। अगर ऐसा न हो तो शायद मुझे इस प्रसन्नता को इन्फ़ीमल हो न करना पड़े, शायद मुझे बोलना भी न पड़े मारा घंटा, ऐसा सुन हो न पाये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि मैं कितना प्रसन्नता को इन्फ़ीमल करूँ, लेकिन यह ठीक है कि ऐसे हालात होने जरूरी हैं।

श्री मेम्बर साहबान मुझे से कह रहे थे कि मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँ कि उन्होंने जवाब ठीक नहीं दिया। यह ऐसी कन पार्लियामेंट के जो लोग थे उन्हें बहुत हैरानी हुई कि हिन्दुस्तान का स्पीकर जो है वह देखल दिया करता है। लेकिन प्राप खुद ही कहते हैं कि जवाब नहीं पाया है और मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से कहूँ। मुझे कहना पड़ता है, अगर मैं समझता हूँ कि प्राप के कहने में कोई बज्र नहीं है, और मैं उन से कहता हूँ। अगर प्राप मुझ से कहें तो मैं बिल्कुल खामोश बैठा रहूँगा। हाउस आफ कामन्स के स्पीकर का काम बड़ा प्रासान है। वह प्रापस में बोलते हैं। दोनों पार्टियाँ अपनी जिम्मेदारी को खूब अच्छी तरह निभानी है। वहाँ काम चलता रहता है, और वह देखता रहता है। मैंने एक दफे देखा, खूब झगड़ा वहाँ हुआ, सब कुछ हुआ। लेकिन एक दफे उस ने कहा :

"Now the House will consult its own dignity. The Members would be careful."

That was all that he had to say.

लेकिन यहाँ पर, प्राप खुद समझें, मुझे देखल देना पड़ता है।

श्री श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती ने कहा कि मैं रुक पूछा करूँ। पहले मैं ने वह प्राइमरी दिया था। एक दिन एक मेम्बर खड़े हुए। मैंने उन से कहा कि पहले रुक कोट कीजिये। स्वामी जी थे। बतलाइये, क्या मैं उन से कहूँ कि वह रुक कोट करें। और दूसरे

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: You have to do that. We must conform to a certain procedure; otherwise, these things would go on.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं श्रीमती रेणु चक्रवर्ती को याद कराता हूँ। दूसरे एक मेम्बर थे। यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। अगर मैं नाम सुनो उनको नाराजगी होगी। मैं ने उन से कहा कि रुक कोट कीजिये, तो वह कहते हैं कि प्राप देख लें किताब। मेरे साथ ऐसा हुआ है। फिर भी फिलहाल मैं इस बात को माने लेता हूँ और इस को एन्फोर्स करूँगा क्योंकि इस वक्त यही प्रोपीनियन है कि अगर पहले रुक पूछा जाय कि किस रुक के नीचे प्राइमरी प्राप प्राइमरी उठाया जा रहा है तो रुक कोट करना होगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय जब प्राप ने स्वामी जी का नाम बतलाया है तो दूसरे मेम्बर का नाम भी बतला दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर मैं प्राप का नाम सुनो प्राप नाराज होंगे। Shri Nath Pai.

डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया : सरकार को मदद करने वाली जो बिरोधी पार्टियाँ हैं उन के ऊपर भी तो कुछ कह दिया जाये।

Mr. Speaker: I have passed on to the next item. Shri Nath Pai.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, may I ask a supplementary? I was rising all the time.

Mr. Speaker: No; I have gone to the Calling-attention Notice.

Shri Nath Pal: One supplementary should have been allowed.

Mr. Speaker: Now that is gone.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fertilizer Production Capacity

*715. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the fertiliser production capacity licensed to be installed in the private sector and in the cooperative sector in 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) the licensed capacity actually utilised in each year and the units set up or are proposed to be set up for the purpose; and

(c) the number of licenses withdrawn and the main reasons assigned for such non-utilisation of the licensed capacity?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No capacity was licensed in the private sector or co-operative sector in the year 1963-64. Capacity licensed/approved in the private sector during 1964-65 are 260,000 tonnes of nitrogen and 5,730 tonnes of P_2O_5 . No capacity was licensed in the co-operative sector during 1964-65.

(b) the capacity that came into production during these years was as follows:

1963-64—Superphosphate—74160 tonnes.

1964-65—Superphosphate—99970 tonnes.

(c) Licences were withdrawn for one nitrogenous fertilizer and two Superphosphate factories in 1963-64 and one nitrogenous fertilizer factory in 1964-65. For the Nitrogenous fertilizer factories, the parties were unable to secure foreign collaborators

and the licencees for Superphosphate factories did not make any progress.

Administrative Tribunals

*720. **Shri Brij Raj Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number and types of administrative tribunals in existence at present;

(b) the procedures and law under which they operate;

(c) the extent to which they have succeeded so far in providing redressal of grievances; and

(d) the areas of administration to which the system of tribunals can be extended with advantage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) to (d). A complete answer to the question can be given only after a thorough study of the system of administrative tribunals has been made. It is proposed to take up a study of the existing tribunals, their procedure and functions as also the question of extending the system of tribunals to other quasi-judicial sectors of administration.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में साम्प्रदायिक बंटक

*722. **श्री किशोरी मिश्र :**

श्री न० प्र० यादव :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह मंच है कि बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, बागमती के किनारे में किसी साम्प्रदायिक संस्था द्वारा नियमित रूप में परेड और बैठकें की जा रही हैं, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनको रोकने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) रिपोर्ट किली है कि एक ऐसी संस्था द्वारा University campus में बैठकें तथा परेड होती है ।

(ख) सरकार इस विषय में जांच-पड़ताल करने का विचार रखती है ।

Greater Delhi

*724. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have had under consideration the demand for a "Greater Delhi" comprising bordering areas of Rajasthan, U.P. and the Punjab;

(b) if so, the precise details of the proposal; and

(c) the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Nanda): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

केंद्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग पर ध्यय

* 726. श्री राम सेवक यादव : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1963-64 में केन्द्रीय जांच विभाग (सेंट्रल इन्टेलीजेंस ब्यूरो) पर कितना खर्च किया गया ;

(ख) जुलाई-अगस्त 1965 में काश्मीर में केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कितने कर्मचारी नियुक्त थे ; और

(ग) जिस समय सशस्त्र पाकिस्तानी जवान काश्मीर में एकत्र हो रहे थे उस समय हमारे केन्द्रीय गुप्तचर विभाग के कर्मचारियों के निष्क्रिय रहने के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० बिन्धु) : (क) गृह-मंत्रालय की 1965-66 के लिये अनुदान की मांगों में से 51 नवम्बर की मांग की और ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है

(ख) इस सूचना को जाहिर करना जनहित की दृष्टि से ठीक नहीं है ।

(ग) भाग (ग) के पीछे काम करने वाली धारणा नितांत अनुचित है । वास्तविकता तो यह है कि उस कठिन समय की परीक्षा में हमारा गुप्तचर संगठन पूरी तरह सफल रहा है ।

वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् नयी दिल्ली के महानिदेशक

* 727. श्री किशन पटनायक :
श्री प्रकाशबीर शास्त्री :
श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
श्री बड़े :
श्री लहरी सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वैज्ञानिक तथा औद्योगिक अनुसंधान परिषद् के महानिदेशक का पद केन्द्रीय सरकार की सेवाओं के अन्तर्गत आता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सेवा निवृत्ति की प्रायु सम्बन्धी नियम उन पर लागू नहीं होने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वर्तमान महा-निदेशक के सेवा काल को और बढ़ाया जा रहा है जबकि संसद् में बार बार उनके बारे में प्रतिकूल चर्चाएँ होती रही हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :
(क) जी नहीं । (Appointment) नियुक्ति सरकार करती है परन्तु पद Central Government (केन्द्रीय सरकार) की किसी Service Cadre (सर्विस के काडर) में नहीं आता है ।

Madras Oil Refinery

- *728. **Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:**
Shri Kindar Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Dr. P. Srinivasan:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Onkar Lal Berwa:

Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have signed an agreement with the National Iranian Oil Company and the American International Oil Company to set up a refinery in Madras;

(b) if so, the terms of the agreement; and

(c) the total cost of the project and the exact place where the refinery will be set up?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir. An agreement was signed on 18-11-1965.

(b) The refinery will have a designed capacity of 2.5 million tonnes per annum. In addition to the usual products, the refinery will also produce 200,000 tonnes of lube base stocks. The refinery company to be established will have 74 per cent equity participation by Government and 26 per cent by the two foreign collaborators in equal proportion.

(c) The refinery is estimated to cost Rs. 25 crores, the entire foreign exchange component of cost being met by foreign equity and foreign loan. The refinery will be located near Menali in Madras.

Officers Re-oriented Scheme

- *729. **Shri Warrior:**
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Lakshmu Bhawani:
Shri Wadiwa:
Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi:
Shri Linga Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his

Ministry propose to introduce a scheme entitled "Officers Re-oriented Scheme" in the Central Secretariat Departments of the Government of India which is at present being experimented in the Ministry of Works and Housing;

(b) what are the details of the scheme;

(c) whether the scheme has been discussed with the employees organisations and their views obtained; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Attention is invited to the statement made in reply to Starred Question No. 606 in the Rajya Sabha on the 3rd December, 1965.

(b) Attention is invited to the reply given to Starred Question No. 22 in the Lok Sabha on the 3rd November, 1965.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Service interests have been taken into consideration in framing the scheme.

Fertiliser Plant at Trombay

*730. **Shri Madhu Limaye:** Will the Minister of **Petroleum and Chemicals** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that within a few days of the formal inauguration of the Fertilizer Plant at Trombay, a fire broke out during the process of developing pressure in one of the nitrogen cylinders;

(b) if so, whether this was due to the neglect caused by the lack of coordination between the three agencies running the plant, namely (i) the Maintenance Section, (ii) the

Engineering (Production) Section, and (iii) the foreign collaborators;

(c) whether any independent inquiry has been ordered into this occurrence; and

(d) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Yes, Sir. On 11th November, 1965 there was a minor fire on top of ammonia synthesis converter which had not yet been commissioned. It was an accident and no damage of any consequence resulted.

(b) No, Sir. Such minor accidents are normal during start up of a factory of this magnitude.

(c) Independent enquiry was found unnecessary as there was no damage of any magnitude.

(d) Does not arise.

प्रशासनिक सुधार सम्बन्धी आयोग

* 731 श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री 10 नवम्बर, 1965 के ताराकित प्रश्न संख्या 124 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रशासनिक सुधार सम्बन्धी आयोग के प्रधान, सदस्य और सचिव की नियुक्ति तथा आयोग के निर्देश पत्रों के बारे में इस बीच निर्णय कर लिया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मन्सा) :

(क) से (ग). व्यौरा अभी तक विचारधीन है। सीधे ही निर्णय कर लिये जाने की सम्भावना है।

Interview for Promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service

* 732. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that officers are proposed to be interviewed for promotion to Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service;

(b) if so, the reasons for making a departure from the practice followed in making selection on the basis of assessment of the character roll;

(c) whether such interviews are being held in the case of promotion in other grades also; and

(d) the percentage of marks allotted for assessment of character roll and for performance at the interview?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each Selection Committee is free to evolve its own method for assessment of merit of the candidates. The Selection Committee presently engaged in the selection referred to was of the view that in addition to an assessment of character rolls it was necessary also to interview the candidates firstly because any marked variations in the standard of recording confidential reports could thereby be corrected, and secondly because Grade I of the Central Secretariat Service, which is a Class I Service, carries responsibilities of a distinctly higher order and suitability for it could not, therefore, be properly adjudged without assessing the personality, breadth of vision, general knowledge and powers of expression, etc., of the candidates which only an interview could reveal.

(c) Yes, Sir. Selection Committees are not precluded from interviewing candidates should they consider it necessary in any particular selection; and this procedure is in fact being observed for promotion to higher grades in certain other Services.

(d) The officers to be considered by the Selection Committee will be assessed on the basis of an overall assessment of their character rolls and their performance at the interview.

Fertilizer Factory, Gorakhpur

*733. **Shri Sinkhasan Singh:**
Shri Gauri Shankar Kakkar:
Shri Shinkre:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. has laid down a schedule of rates for accepting the tenders for buildings and other construction works and whether these schedules of standard rates are binding on all the Central Government Departments;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Fertilizer Corporation of India has sanctioned a contract for the building of a Fertilizer Factory, at Gorakhpur, at 90 to 100% above the schedule of rates prescribed by the C.P.W.D., to a Delhi firm which never submitted any tender at any stage; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The C.P.W.D. has laid down different schedules of rates for different places. These schedules are followed by all the Central Government Departments. For Gorakhpur, however, there is no C.P.W.D. schedule, presumably because that Department has not so far carried out any large work there.

It is true that the Gorakhpur factory civil works contract awarded by FCI works out to 90 per cent above the C.P.W.D. schedule of rates for Delhi. This has been done with Government approval after a careful examination of the tenders received and detailed negotiations with the tenderers. It may be added that the response to the initial invitation of tenders was unsatisfactory and the possibility of getting the work done through the National Buildings Construction Corporation or through departmental agencies were

also considered before the final decision was taken. Tenders were obtained a second time from many parties including the present contractor. After the offers were evaluated through a Committee appointed by the Board of Directors, the contract was awarded at the best competitive rates available.

Development of Regional Languages

*734. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to set up an Advisory Board to advise Government on the various aspects of development of the regional languages in the country; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposals?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Advisory Body would be called "Bharatiya Bhasha Samiti". Its main function would be to advise the Central Government on all matters of general interest, relating to the development of modern Indian languages. Other than Hindi and Sanskrit, for which such Committees are already functioning.

The Samiti would have on it, representatives of State Governments, members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, eminent scholars or writers of Indian languages and some officials.

Mobilisation of Students for National Work

*735. **Shri Muthiah:**
Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Jashwant Mehta:
Shri D. S. Patil:
Shri Tulshidas Jadhav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a scheme to utilise the services of University students in

national work, specially relating to national defence;

(b) whether Government propose to introduce legislative measures to make it obligatory on the part of the students to undergo disciplined training and work for the purpose, as a condition precedent to the conferment of the University degrees; and

(c) whether the State Governments have given their consent to the proposed scheme?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The question of introducing compulsory national service for students is under consideration.

(c) State Governments will be consulted after the details of the scheme have been formulated.

मनीपुर गोली कांड की जांच

* 737. श्री मधु सिमवे :
श्री बागड़ी :
श्री हरि विष्णु कामत :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मनीपुर में 27 अगस्त, 1965 को पुलिस द्वारा गोली चलाये जाने के मामले की जांच करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त उच्च शक्ति प्राप्त समिति का प्रतिवेदन मिल गया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके मुख्य निर्णय क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मुख्य निर्णय ये हैं कि पहली बार जो मुख्य प्रायुक्त के निवास स्थान के घाते के अन्दर गोली चलाई गई थी उचित भी थी और आवश्यक भी और दूसरी बार जो खुले में दीमापुर सड़क पर चलाई गई वह न

तो उचित ही थी न ही उसको चमकाना जरूरी था ।

Fertilizer Production

* 738. **Shri Yashpal Singh:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to invite private foreign capital to augment the fertilizer production in the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons for revising the old policy of establishing the future plants in the public sector only?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) and (b). The policy of Government so far is to establish fertilizer factories both in the public and private sectors. Five projects in the private sector are being set up, viz., at Visakhapatnam, Kothagudam, Goa, Kota and Kanpur, with foreign collaboration.

Exodus Commission

* 739. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two-member commission appointed to probe into the state of minorities from East Pakistan has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main observations thereof;

(c) if the answer of part (a) above be in the negative, the stage at which their proceedings stand at present

and what more work is still to be done by it; and

(d) when its report is expected?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Nathi): (a) The Commission which consists of a Chairman and two members (and not a two member Commission) has not submitted its report.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Commission has reached an advanced stage of its work. It has examined 878 witnesses at various places in West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. It has also received about 12,000 statements collected from the refugees by the Governments of West Bengal, Assam, Tripura, U. P. and Maharashtra, which are being tabulated and analysed. Refugees in places outside Bengal and Assam are now being examined. After their evidence is collected, the Commission will consider the replies to the questionnaires issued by it and the evidence recorded and then prepare its report.

(d) The report of the Commission is expected by the end of February, 1986.

National Discipline Scheme

*740. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the integration of the National Discipline Scheme with other organisations has proved satisfactory and has yielded results as anticipated; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the integrated scheme in each of the States and Union Territories?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darshan):

(a) The integrated programme of physical education, known as the National Fitness Corps, has been introduced only from the academic session

1965-66. It is too early yet to assess the results achieved.

(b) The National Fitness Corps is a programme woven into the fabric of the educational system and will be a compulsory curricular activity for the school students in Classes V/VI to X/XI. Under the scheme, a uniform syllabus has been recommended to all the States and Union Territories. Copies of the syllabus have been placed in the Parliament Library.

School Text Books in Kashmir

*741. Shri D. C. Sharma:

Dr. L. M. Singhvi:

Shri Hukam Chand
Kachhavalaya:

Shri Bade:

Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has been praised in school books published by the Kashmir Government;

(b) whether it is also a fact that certain books are full of mistakes and wrong information; and

(c) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Tibetan School Committee

*742. Shri Madhu Limaye:

Shri Ram Sewak Yadav:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tibetan School Committee has submitted any report to the Ministry; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Blowing up of Imphal Bridge by Naga Hostiles

*743. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 357 on the 1st September, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the investigations into the blowing up of a portion of the Minuthing bridge on the Imphal river by the Naga Hostiles have since been completed; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) Investigation has not yet been completed.

(b) Does not arise.

फरटिमाइजरज ऐंड केमिकल्स, ब्राउनकोर लिमिटेड (अल्बाय)

2017. श्री मधु लिमये :
श्री बागड़ी :

क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार को फरटिमाइजरज ऐंड केमिकल्स, ब्राउनकोर, लिमिटेड, (अल्बाय) कारखाने के प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध बहुत सी शिकायतें हाल ही में प्राप्त हुई हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि इस वर्ष जनवरी और फरवरी में इस कारखाने में अमोनिया और गन्धक के तेजाब का उत्पादन कम हो गया था ;

(ग) क्या तब से उत्पादन में कोई उन्नति नहीं हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अल्लशेन) (क) हाय. में सरकार को केवल एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी। यह फैक्ट्री के कर्मचारियों की संस्था की ओर से दिनांक 15 सितम्बर, 1965 का पत्र था। वह पत्र कर्मचारियों के कुछ हितों को एकपक्षीय बन्द करने के कारण 24 अगस्त, 1965 से 6 सितम्बर, 1965 तक फैक्ट्री में अमोनिया मजदूर हड़ताल से सम्बन्धित था।

(ख) में (घ). 12-11-1964 को जब एक उच्च दाब पाइप अमोनिया में एक छेदना हुई। इसके परिणामस्वरूप अमोनिया पाशों में से एक पाश में उत्पादन बन्द हो गया। ये विशेष मिश्रधातु के पाइप हैं, जिनको अपने देश में तैयार नहीं किया जाता है। इन पाइपों के लिए तत्काल आदेश दिये गये किन्तु इसके पहुंचने में देर लगी। अतः अमोनिया के उत्पादन में कुछ हद तक कमी हुई।

आवश्यकतानुसार सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का उत्पादन किया जाता है। अतः इस अवधि में सल्फ्यूरिक अम्ल का उत्पादित अमोनिया के इस्तेमाल के लिए अपेक्षित मात्रा तक सीमित था। उच्च दाब पाइप की असफलता बिल्कुल आकस्मिक थी और उसे पहले से नहीं मोचा जा सकता था।

Enquiry against Police Inspector, Chethannoore

2018. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious complaints have been made against the Police Inspector, Chethannoore, Quilon;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been ordered against him;

(c) the charges levelled; and

(d) when the enquiry will start?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint has been received against the Sub-Inspector of Police, Chethannoore, Quilon.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) It is alleged that the Sub-Inspector assaulted a person while he was in police custody.

(d) The State Government have directed the District Collector, Quilon to get the case enquired into by the Revenue Divisional Officer.

Petro-Chemical Industries near Madras

2019. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether letters of intent had been issued to private firms for setting up of Petro-Chemical industries at Manaly near Madras;

(b) if so, to which firms;

(c) the expected capacity of the plants; and

(d) whether any of the units have already been set up and if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

परीक्षा का वर्ष	नियुक्ति का वर्ष	सेवा	घातित पदों की संख्या	संख्या जो वास्तव में भरी गई	अन्य	अन्य
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			प्र. अनिया	प्र. अनिया	प्र. अनिया	प्र. अनिया
1963	1964	भा. प्र. सेवा	14	5	14	5
		भा. वि. सेवा	3	2	* 2	2
		भा. प. सेवा	10	3	10	3

* जो उम्मीदवार तीसरे पद पर नियुक्त किया जाना था वह जिम्मानी तौर पर नाकारित पाया गया। उस पद को प्रति प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिये स्थगित कर दी गई।

प्रशासनिक कर्मियों में पिछड़े वर्गों के उम्मीदवारों का चुनाव जाना।

2020. श्री रामसेवक यादव :

श्री उदिया :

श्री सुलेश्वर मीना :

श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्रा यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत, प्रशासनिक सेवाओं (भारतीय प्रशासन सेवा, भारतीय पुलिस सेवा, भारतीय विदेश सेवा) में 1964 और 1965 में अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातिम जातियों के कितने उम्मीदवार चुने गये ; और

(ख) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जातिम जातियों के लिये घातित पद प्राप्तिवा उन्ही जातियों के उम्मीदवारों द्वारा भरे गये हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हेमच) : (क) और (ख). 1963 व 1964 में हुई सम्मिलित प्रतिरक्षा परीक्षाओं के परिणामों के आधार पर 1964 व 1965 में की गई नियुक्तियों के बारे में सूचना नाबंदो जाना है : -

१	२	३	४	५	६	७
1964	1965	भा० प्र० सेवा	16	6	* 15	6
		भा० वि० सेवा	2	1	2	1
		भा० पु० सेवा	9	3	9	3

*मालहवा पद प्र० जाति के उम्मीदवार के लिये सुरक्षित है जिसकी नियुक्ति उसके त्रिम्हानी तौर पर डोक होने का फसला होने पर होगी ।

Anti-Corruption Drive in Kerala

2021. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any concentrated drive against corruption by the C.B.I. in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the Departments selected for the purpose;

(c) the number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers involved; and

(d) the other salient features of the enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir, in six Central Government Departments.

(b) Departments of D.G.S. & D., C.P.W.D., Customs, C.C.I. & E., Port Trusts and D.G.T.D. were selected for the concentrated drive in 1965 throughout the country including the State of Kerala.

(c) As a result of the drive, cases were taken up against 5 Government servants of Gazetted rank and 7 Government servants of non-gazetted rank.

(d) Cases were taken up during 1964-65 against one N.G.O. of D.G.S. & D., 2 G.Os and 1 N.G.O. of Customs Department and 3 G.Os and 5 N.G.Os of Port Trust. No cases were taken up against officers of the remaining three Departments in so far as Kerala State is concerned.

'Milad-E-Sharif'

2022. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Milad-e-Sharif is declared as a public holiday by the Government of Kerala; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra):

(a) and (b). 'Milad-e-Sharif' was in the past being included in the list of public holidays in Kerala. The number of such closed holidays, which was considered to be on the high side, has, however, been reduced for the year 1966 by converting some of the closed holidays into restricted ones. The number of restricted holidays, which includes 'Milad-e-Sharif' is 13 and a Government servant can avail himself of five of these holidays irrespective of his religion or community.

Indian Repatriates from Burma

2023. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian repatriates from Burma who arrived in Kerala up to the 1st November, 1965;

(b) the number out of them who have been given employment in the Government and quasi-Government Departments; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing a substantial number in such services as the Madras Government have done?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Grievances of Detenus in Andhra Pradesh

2024. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 on the 3rd November, 1965 and state:

(a) the details of the steps taken in the matter of provision of family allowance, supply of literature, legal consultation and the release of hospitalised detenus;

(b) what were the other grievances represented by the detenus of Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their grievances?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the Government of Andhra Pradesh and a statement will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Arrests under D.I.R. in Andhra Pradesh

2025. Shri Kolla Venkiah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fresh round of arrests and detention of persons under the Defence of India Rules in Andhra Pradesh has taken place in the second week of November, 1965;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested and detained;

(c) the political faith and affiliations of the persons detained, if any;

(d) the number of practising lawyers and doctors among them;

(e) the number of office-bearers of Civil Liberties Unions of State and District level among the detained;

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(f) the reasons for the arrest and detention of practising lawyers and doctors and the office bearers of the Civil Liberties Unions; and

(g) the total number of persons under detention by the end of first fortnight of November, 1965?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). 22 persons were arrested and detained under D.I.R. on the 12th November, 1965.

(c) They belong to the Left faction of the Communist Party of India.

(d) 6 practising lawyers and 1 doctor.

(e) 4 members of the Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee are among the persons detained.

(f) Their activities were considered to be prejudicial to the defence of India and civil defence and the efficient conduct of military operations.

(g) 201 (in Andhra Pradesh).

Consumption of Petroleum Products in M.P.

2026. Shri Lakhmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state the total consumption of Petroleum and petroleum products in Madhya Pradesh during 1964-65 and during the current financial year up to the 31st October, 1965?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): The total consumption of all petroleum products in Madhya Pradesh during 1964-65 was about 365000 tonnes. During April-October, 1965 it was about 217000 tonnes.

संसदीय शासन प्रणाली का
अध्ययन

2027. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रशाद : क्या
शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केवल संसदीय शासन प्रणाली का अध्ययन तथा उसके बारे में अनुसन्धान करने के लिए देश में कोई संस्था है ;

(ख) किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों तथा संस्थाओं में ऐसे अध्ययन के लिये स्वतन्त्र विभाग है ; और

(ग) ऐसे विश्वविद्यालयों प्रत्येक संस्थाओं को सरकार ने क्या सहायता दी है तथा वह किस-किस तारीख को दी गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री यु० क० बागला) :

(क) और (ख). उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार ऐसा कोई विश्वविद्यालय प्रत्येक संस्था नहीं है जहाँ केवल संसदीय शासन प्रणाली में अध्ययन और अनुसन्धान के लिए कोई धन्य विभाग हो ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Bastar

2028. **Shri Lakhma Bhawani:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a number of demonstrations have been held in Bastar about restoring the rights of Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo and dethroning Shri Vijaya Chandra Bhanj Deo, the present ruler of Bastar; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). According to information received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh some demonstrations were held in Bastar by Adivasis about the rise in the price of rice and remission of land revenue where crops have failed. Some Adivasis are also reported to have demanded restoration of the rights of Shri Pravin Chandra Bhanj Deo, ex-Ruler of Bastar. The problem is one of law and order and the Government of Madhya

Pradesh have taken appropriate steps. Government do not see any reason to re-open the question of Rulership of Bastar.

Transportation of Kerosene in Kerala

2029. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facilities are provided to kerosene wholesale agents of the Indian Oil Corporation in the matter of transporting kerosene to their storage depots in Kerala;

(b) whether other oil Companies provide such facilities to their agents; and

(c) if so, whether the Indian Oil Corporation propose to take steps to deliver kerosene in their tank wagons to the wholesale agents to enable them to compete with the agents of foreign oil companies?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Hamayun Kabir): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Playground for Government Madappally College, Kerala

2030. **Shri A. V. Raghavan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether some steps have been taken to construct a playground for the Government Madappally college in Kerala;

(b) whether Government are aware of the difficulties of the N.C.C. students for want of a playground and a parade ground anywhere in the neighbourhood; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakti Darsan): (a) to (c). Information has

been called for from the Government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House, when received.

Hostel and Quarters for Government Madappally College, Kerala

2031. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct hostels for students and quarters for the staff of the Government Madappally College in Kerala; and

(b) if so, when the work is likely to commence?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of Girls' Hostel at Cannanore

2032. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to construct a Girls' Hostel at Cannanore in Kerala to accommodate the students of the Government Girls Training School, Cannanore;

(b) if so, whether the land acquisition proceedings are in progress;

(c) whether the land chosen for the purpose consists of buildings whose rental value exceeds rupees eight hundred per mensem;

(d) whether the Postal Department has expressed its inability to vacate the buildings for a period of five years; and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to acquire some new land to expedite the construction of the Girls' Hostel?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran): (a) Yes; the State Government propose to construct.

(b) Yes.

(c) This is being ascertained.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

New Schools in Kerala

2033. Shri A. V. Raghavan: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Kerala to sanction new schools for 1966-67;

(b) whether any notification inviting applications to open new schools has been issued; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to open new girls high schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Development of T.V. by Pilani Institute

2034. Shri Lakshmu Bhawani: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani is working on T.V. development of the All India Radio; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir. The present effort of the Institute is concentrated on T.V. Receivers. No work on studio or transmitter equipment is being done at the Institute for All India Radio. On its own, the Institute has taken up some exploratory work on low cost T.V. Cameras and small power T.V. Transmitters.

(b) Does not arise.

Central Electronic Engineering Research Institute, Pilani

2035. **Shri Lakhmu Bhawan:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute at Pilani has been able to help the Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay in its research work for Electronics; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). The Institute has not received any request from the Atomic Energy Commission, Bombay for help in its research work in Electronics, except for supply of an instrument called "Four Point Resistivity Probe" developed at the Institute. This instrument is used in measurement of properties of semiconductor materials.

Income Tax Payees among Detenus

2036. **Dr. Saradish Roy:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons detained or arrested at present under the triable sections of the Defence of India Rules in each State for alleged offences; and

(b) the number out of them who are Income-tax payees?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House, to the extent available.

Standard of Science Students

2037. **Shri Karni Singhji:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Atomic Energy has

commented adversely on the quality of science students in India; and

(b) whether Government agree with the findings of the Department of Atomic Energy, that outmoded syllabus, lack of sufficient practical training and poor quality of teachers are responsible for the bad quality of science students?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No detailed enquiry has been carried out by the Department of Atomic Energy. However, Government are aware of the deficiencies and are taking various steps to improve the standard of science education in the country.

कुश्नेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में परमाणु अनुसंधान विभाग

2038. **श्री रामसेवक यादव :**

श्री मधु लिमये :

श्री बागड़ी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुश्नेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में एक परमाणु अनुसंधान विभाग स्थापित किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस के लिये अनुमति दे दी है ; और

(ग) क्या इस विश्वविद्यालय में परमाणु चिकित्सा विभाग भी स्थापित किया जा रहा है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मृ० क० बागला) :

(क) कुश्नेत्र विश्वविद्यालय में न्यूक्लीयर अनुसंधान नाम का कोई विभाग नहीं खोला गया है। किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय के भौतिकी

विभाग ने उच्च और निम्न एनर्जी की न्यूक्लीय शक्ति (सैद्धांतिक और प्रयोगात्मक दोनों में) सहित विभिन्न शाखाओं में अनुसन्धान और उच्च अध्ययन के लिए सुविधाओं का विकास प्रारम्भ किया है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Permission to Prisoners to join Army

2039. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the organisations have represented to Government that long-term prisoners should be allowed to join Army at the hour of need;

(b) whether some prisoners have applied for this; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not considered desirable to enroll long-term prisoners in the Defence Services.

Fertiliser Factories in Madhya Pradesh

2040. Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Bagri:
Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bhanu Prakash Singh:
Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fertilizer factories proposed to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during 1965-66 and 1966-67; and

(b) the location thereof and the expected production of fertilizers therefrom?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) At present, there is no proposal to set up any public sector fertilizer factory in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) Does not arise.

Rationing of Kerosene

2041. Shri Madhu Limaye:
Shri Bagri:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to introduce kerosene rationing in the urban and rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). There is no proposal or suggestion by the Central Government to introduce kerosene rationing, but as a result of the diversion of substantial quantities of kerosene for Defence requirements in September 1965, the State Governments were advised to regulate and discipline supplies of this fuel for civil use. Consequently, some of the States imposed restrictions, the manner and extent of which varies from one State to another.

सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम

2042. श्री म० सा० द्विवेदी :
श्री स० च० सामन्त :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1964-65 और अप्रैल से सितम्बर 1965 तक उनके मंत्रालय के सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रम क्या-क्या थे तथा उन पर कितनी राशि व्यय की गई

(ख) उक्त अवधि में सांस्कृतिक माध्यम बढ़ाने के लिये किन-किन देशों को प्रतिनिधि-

मंडल भेजे गये, उनके दौरे का क्या प्रयोजन था तथा उन्हें अपने लक्ष्य में कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई ;

(ग) क्या उनके मंत्रालय के सांस्कृतिक कार्य विभाग की गतिविधियों और कार्यक्रम के सम्बन्ध में कोई साहित्य उपलब्ध है और क्या वह सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसा न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा बंधी (श्री सु० क० चागला) :
(क) से (ग). 1964-65 में आरम्भ किए गए कार्यकलापों सम्बन्धी जानकारी मंत्रालय की उस वर्ष की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अध्याय XII से XVI तक में दी गई है। इस रिपोर्ट की प्रतिवां सभी संसद् सदस्यों को भेजी गई थीं और एक प्रति संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। अप्रैल से सितम्बर 1965 के सांस्कृतिक कार्यकलापों के सम्बन्ध में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रखा जायेगी।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

शिमला में भवकाश बिहार

2043. श्री बागड़ी :

श्री मधु सिन्हा :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सरकारी कर्मचारियों के लिये शिमला तथा अन्य पहाड़ी स्थानों पर भवकाश बिहार ("होली डे होम") बनाये हैं;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या वहाँ रहने का किराया इतना अधिक है कि कम वेतन वाले कर्मचारियों के लिए वहाँ रहना कठिन है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) शिमला या किसी भी अन्य पहाड़ी स्थान में भवकाश बिहार तो कोई नहीं बनाये गये; हाँ, शिमला के ग्रांड होटल के एक भाग को, जिसमें 51 कमरे हैं, "भवकाश गृह" का नाम दे कर शिमला जाने वाले सरकारी कर्मचारियों तथा निगमों आदि के अधिकारियों के इस्तेमाल के लिये प्रयोग कर दिया गया है।

(ख) और (ग). जो दैनिक भाड़े मूल रूप से निश्चित किये गये थे वे ज्यादातर प्रतीत हुए। इसलिये अभी हाल में उन्हें तदर्थ आधार पर कम किया गया है।

Delhi Primary Schools

2044. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the standard of education in the Primary Schools in Delhi is falling;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to raise the number of school teachers in these schools?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No special study has been made which could lend support to the view that the standard is falling.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) One teacher for one section of a class is already being appointed in all the primary schools and there is no proposal to increase this.

Bogus Universities

2045. Shri Yashpal Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many bogus Universities are issuing fictitious certificates and diplomas to those who want them for securing jobs; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been able to unearth any such Universities and the action taken against them?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) and (b). So far as the Government is aware there is one institution by the name of "Commercial University Ltd.", Daryaganj, Delhi which is awarding degrees in contravention of the provisions of Section 23 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. Legal proceedings have been launched by the Commission against this Institution.

Oil Drilling Contract

2046. Shri Subodh Hansda: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to award contracts for oil drilling to foreign Oil Companies;

(b) whether any such contract has been awarded; and

(c) if so, the terms thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Contracts for drilling have been entered into with M/s. SNAM of Italy, RUDIS of Yugoslavia and FORASOL of France.

(c) The following is a summary of the terms:

(i) *Contract with M/s. Snam of Italy for drilling in Punjab*

The contract with SNAM is for a working period of 2 years and 2 months and involves a payment to SNAM of Rs. 2.66 crores with a foreign

exchange component of Rs. 1.66 crores. M/s SNAM will drill on behalf of ONGC, wells in various locations in the Punjab area using SNAM's own drilling rig (Ideco 2500) and necessary equipment for drilling and completion of exploratory wells upto a maximum depth of 6500 metres. The Commission will obtain necessary permits and licences etc. to fulfil all obligations under this contract. The Commission will also pay customs duties, taxes, etc. payable in India. After the minimum working period guaranteed has elapsed, ONGC can exercise the right of option for the purchase of the rig and relevant equipment

(ii) *Contract with M/s. Snam of Italy for Contract drilling in Ganga Valley.*

This contract is for a working period of two years and involves a payment of Rs. 1.97 crores to M/s SNAM including a foreign exchange component of about Rs. 1.36 crores. The other terms and conditions are similar to those referred to in contract drilling for Punjab.

(iii) *Contract with Rudis.*

The drilling contract with M/s RUDIS, Mining Industrial Association, of Yugoslavia involving a payment not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs in non-convertible Indian rupees was for the services of two drilling teams consisting of 28 personnel for exploratory drilling in Assam region. This agreement was in the nature of a labour contract and will be valid for a period of one year from the date on which the entire personnel of RUDIS reach the operational area. The contract has recently expired.

(iv) *Contract with Forasol.*

The Contract with FORASOL of France is for structural drilling in Jaisalmer area of Rajasthan, initially for a period of one year commencing from the date of the drilling work with an option to the Commission to extend the contract by a period up to one year subject to the terms be-

ing mutually agreed upon. The expenditure for a period of 2 years was estimated at Rs. 179.2 lakhs with a foreign exchange of Rs. 116 lakhs. FORASOL is to provide qualified foreign personnel with long experience of drilling in sandy, dune ridged deserts and its own drilling rig, machinery and other equipment for the purpose. FORASOL is also to provide drilling bits, conventional core-bits, diamond core-bits, casing pipe, casing shoes and float collars, the cost of which will be re-imbursed by the Commission. Commission has the option to purchase at their depreciated cost, the items of drilling rig, machinery and equipment brought to India by FORASOL.

समाचार पत्रों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही

2047. श्री डा० ना० तिवारी : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रत्येक राज्य में गत तीन वर्षों में कितने समाचारपत्रों और पत्रिकाओं के विरुद्ध भारत सुरक्षा अधिनियम अथवा उसके अधीन बनाये गये नियमों के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ख) उनमें से कितनों को दण्ड दिया गया;

(ग) कितने मामलों में केन्द्रीय प्रेस सलाहकार समिति की सलाह लिये बिना अथवा उसकी सलाह के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) ऐसा करने के क्या कारण थे ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संरक्षण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के समा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Financial Assistance to Migrants from East Pakistan

2048. श्री P. B. Chakraverti:
श्री P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Maharashtra have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of financial assistance to the migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) the extent of financial assistance and loans that are given to migrants who decide to stay in Maharashtra;

(c) the number of families being shifted from relief camps to this State; and

(d) whether identical facilities have been offered by the Governments of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and U.P. for the settlement of migrants?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) and (d). The Government of India have prescribed scales of rehabilitation assistance as admissible to migrants from East Pakistan in camps for their settlement in agriculture and non-agricultural occupations. These scales have been adopted by Maharashtra and other State Governments including Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh for the settlement of refugees.

(b) A statement showing the financial assistance given is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5327/65].

(c) 4,703 families have been shifted to various camps in Maharashtra.

Reservation for Department Candidates in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service

2049. श्री S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules 30 per cent posts in Assistants'

Grade have been reserved for the departmental U.D.Cs.; and

(b) the number of U.D.Cs who have been promoted as Assistants in the last five years, year-wise, against this quota?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The reference presumably is to the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962, which provide that for a period of three years from 1st October 1962 fifty per cent of the substantive vacancies in the Assistants' Grade shall be reserved for promotees.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

U.P.S.C. Examination for L.D.Cs Grade

2050. Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Warior:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a fall in the number of candidates appearing in the Clerical Grade Examination conducted by the U.P.S.C. for the recruitment of Lower Division Clerks for Secretariat Offices; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No, Sir. Recruitment to the grade of Lower Division Clerks in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is made on the results of the competitive examinations held by the Union Public Service Commission. Seven such examinations have so far been held by the Union Public Service Commission since 1958. The number of candidates who applied for these examinations and the number who actually appeared during the

last five years are given below:—

Year of Examination	No. of candidates who Applied	Appeared
1961 . . .	6816	4101
1962 . . .	4513	2283
1963 . . .	2000	919
1964 . . .	2675	1873
1965 . . .	4040	2839

The fall in the number of candidates appearing in some of the above examinations was due to the fact that type-writing was a part of the examination. Type-writing test has been removed from the syllabus of the examination since 1964, and the candidates are now required to pass a test in typing within a period of two years from the date of appointment. Since the change was introduced, there has been a noticeable increase in the number of candidates applying and appearing in the examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Administrative Changes in Delhi

2051. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri P. O. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some changes in the administrative set-up in Delhi for better administration; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the statements laid on the Table of the House on the 18th August, 1965 in reply to Starred Question No. 79 and on the 10th November, 1965 in reply to Starred Question No. 137. A Bill entitled the Delhi Administration Bill is already before the Parliament.

Promotion of Teachers

2052. Shri Hukam Chand Kachhaya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the rules for determining the seniority of teachers for promotion to

the posts of Principals of Government Higher Secondary Schools in Delhi;

(b) whether these rules are also applicable in the case of schools of Delhi Corporation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) The seniority is determined according to the provisions of the Delhi Administration (Seniority) Rules, 1965. Length of service and the character of appointment in the grade—temporary or permanent—normally determine the seniority.

(b) and (c). The Delhi Municipal Corporation is still following the Delhi State Service (Seniority) Rules, 1954. The Corporation has yet to take a decision as to the desirability or otherwise of adopting the Delhi Administration (Seniority) Rules, 1965.

Hostel Subsidy to Children

2053. Shri P. R. Chakravarti:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri K. N. Tiwary:
Dr. Sarojini Mahishi:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to allow hostel subsidy to certain categories of Government servants in respect of their children studying in residential schools under the Central Schools Scheme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararn Ramachandran): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the scheme for hostel subsidy is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library—See No. LT-5328/65].

Cease-fire in Manipur

2054. Shrimati Renuka Barkataki: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Minister of Manipur has object-

ed to the Peace Mission's proposal to extend the cease-fire agreement to Manipur; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The cessation of operations agreement has been applicable to three subdivisions of Manipur from the beginning. There is no question of considering extension of the agreement to any other areas of Manipur and therefore of the Chief Minister Manipur expressing any views about it.

Production of Fertilisers

2055. Shri M. R. Krishna: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has not accepted the proposal of his Ministry to step up the fertilizer production to meet the country's requirement in the Fourth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the alternatives that weighed with the Planning Commission to meet the fertilizer requirements without expansion programmes?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Urbanisation in Delhi

2056. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of villages in Delhi have become urban villages;

(b) if so, their number before the 1st September, 1962 and the number at present;

(c) the names of villages whose lay-outs have been prepared by the Delhi Development Authority; and

(d) the facilities regarding the construction of houses and setting up of small-scale industries which are being given to these urban villages?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) 29 villages have been notified as urban areas under Section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act. A proposal to notify 88 more villages as urban areas is under consideration.

(b) (i) The number of villages notified as urban areas before 1st September, 1982 .. 20*.

*Out of these, 11 villages were partly declared as urban before 1st September, 1982 and partly after that date.

(ii) The number of villages notified as urban at present .. 29.

(c) 1. Tamun Nagar Khizrabad; 2. Sarai Juliana; 3. Joga Bai; 4. Okhla; 5. Garhi Jharia Maria; 6. Samrudpur; 7. Masjid Moth; 8. Shahpur Jat; 9. Mohd. Pur; 10. Masiagarh; 11. Khirki; 12. Sheikh Sarai; 13. Ber Sarai; 14. Katwaria Sarai; 15. Azadpur; 16. Bharola; 17. Peepalthala; 18. Rampura; 19. Wazirpur; 20. Naraina; 21. Basai Darapur; 22. Tatarpur; 23. Nangal Raya; 24. Assalat Pur; 25. Possangi Pur; 26. Nangli Jalab.

The above villages are in the group of 88 villages under consideration for

notification as part of the urban areas of Delhi.

(d) Facilities under the low-income group housing scheme and the middle-income group housing scheme for grant of financial assistance to individual house-builders in urban areas for the construction of houses for their bona fide residential use are available. Facilities for the setting up of small-scale industries in these villages are being examined by the Delhi Development Authority.

Development of Residential and Industrial Areas in Delhi

2057. Shri Shiv Charan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the residential and industrial areas with number of plots developed so far or the areas under development by the Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi; and

(b) the areas likely to be developed in the Fourth Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The residential and industrial areas developed or under development by Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi:

(a)	Residential		Industrial	
	Area (in acres)	No. of Plots	Area (in acres)	No. of plots
D.D.A.	3,629	4,638	2,538	1,011
D.M.C.	372	18,573	..	..
	(approx.)	(camping sites of 25 sq. yds. each)		
	180	3,803		
	(approx.)	(plots of 80 sq. yds. each)		
	128	6,427		
	(approx.)	(camping sites of 25 sq. yds. each—under development).		
(b)—	By D.D.A. 8,500 acres		By D.M.C. 663 acres (approx.)	

Fire in Durgapur-Calcutta Line

2058. Shrimati Jyotima Chanda: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fire broke out twice in three days recently in the Gas Grid in Durgapur-Calcutta line;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter;

(c) the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, whether an enquiry will be made?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) According to information received by the Ministry of Irrigation and Power from the Government of West Bengal, on the 28th October, 1965, a fire broke out in the Gas Grid near Burdwan. The fire was extinguished a few hours after a message was received by the local Fire Brigade and staff of the Durgapur Projects Ltd. It was found that gas was leaking through a small hole at the bottom of the pipe line which was about five feet below the ground level. The leakage was, therefore, due to a fault in the pipe line. No act of sabotage is suspected.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Requisition of Services of Engineers

2059. Shri Gokulananda Mohanty: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government requisitioned the services of Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Overseers from the State of Orissa for employment in a Road Construction project to be executed in Rajasthan Border areas; and

(b) the number of those who have opted to serve in this project?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No requisitioning has yet been done. The possibility is being explored.

(b) No names have so far been recommended by the State Government.

दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय

2060. श्री रामचन्द्र धीरप्पा : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दक्षिण भारत में हिन्दी विश्वविद्यालय स्थापित करने का सरकार का विचार है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस कार्य के लिये उचित स्थान के विचारार्थ गुलबर्गा नगर का सर्वेक्षण किया है और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसका क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागल) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

भूदान आन्दोलन की स्वयं सेविकाएं

2061. श्री हुकम चन्द कल्लाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काश्मीर घाटी में स्वयं स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये भूदान आन्दोलन की दो स्वयं सेविकाएं अगस्त, 1965 के पहले सप्ताह में काश्मीर गई थी;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन स्वयं सेविकाओं ने काश्मीर में अपने वास के दौरान पाकिस्तानी तत्वों से साठ गांठ करके काम किया था; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संचरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) काश्मीर घाटी में स्थिति का अध्ययन करने के लिये भूदान आन्दोलन की दो स्वयं सेविकाएं 13 जुलाई 1965 से 20 जुलाई, 1965 तक (न कि अगस्त 1965 के पहले सप्ताह में) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर गई थीं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Surplus Naphtha

2062. Shri Hukam Chand

Kachhvaliya:

Dr. Chandrabhan Singh:

Shri Wadiwa:

Shri B. S. Tiwary:

Shri Chandak:

Shri Daji:

Shri Shiva Dutt Upadhyaya:

Shri Parashar:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present indications suggest the availability of large quantity of surplus Naphtha for the production of fertilisers in the Fifth Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Plans for fertiliser plants and petrochemicals plants have therefore been formulated to utilise all available naphtha by the end of the Fourth Plan.

Unauthorised Educational Institutions

2063. Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Bill is being drafted to regulate the activities of the unauthorised educational institutions in this country;

(b) whether public opinion on this matter has been ascertained; and

(c) the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). A draft model Bill to regulate the establishment and activities of private educational institutions in the country (other than the recognised ones) has been prepared and sent to all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for consideration and comments and also for such action as they may deem proper. The Bill lays down the conditions under which only those unrecognised institutions which claim to prepare students for recognised degrees, diplomas and certificates can be established and maintained.

Research Into Ancient Scrolls

2064. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras University is conducting systematic research into the ancient scrolls known as Nadis;

(b) if so, the names and designation of those engaged in such research; and

(c) a brief resume of their work up-to-date?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

दिल्ली में धनुषत सम्मेलन

2065. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा :

श्री हुकूम खान कदवाय :

श्री बड़े :

श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धन्ती :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्नीसवां धनुषत सम्मेलन 29 अक्टूबर, 1965 को दिल्ली में हुआ था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस में भाग लेने वाले देशों की संख्या क्या थी; और

(ग) उसमें क्या-क्या निर्णय किये गये?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री स० ना मिश्र) : (क) जी, हाँ ।

(ख) यह एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सम्मेलन नहीं था ।

(ग) धनुषत समिति के संगठन को सुधारने का निर्णय किया गया । यह भी निर्णय किया गया कि देश भर में फैले हुए समिति के कार्यकर्ताओं से सप्ताह में एक बार भोजन न करने की प्रतीति की जाय ।

दिल्ली से बाहर ईंट भेजना

2066. श्री प्रोफ़र लाल बेरवा :
 श्री हुकूम खन्म कल्लबाय :
 श्री बड़े :
 श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :
 श्री बुद्धबीर सिंह :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली से बाहर ईंटें भेजने पर कुछ प्रतिबन्ध लगाये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-संजी (श्री ज० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) ईंटों की कीमतों को बढ़ाने से रोकने और स्थानीय जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से ।

“क्या भारत वास्तव में स्वतंत्र है”

(इज इंडिया रियली फ्री)

शीर्षक इस्तहार

2067. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान श्री रामनारायण द्वारा लिखित “क्या भारत वास्तव में स्वतंत्र है” (इज इंडिया रियली फ्री) शीर्षक से प्रकाशित इस्तहार की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है, जो हाल ही में संसद सदस्यों में बांटा गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-संजी (श्री ज० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) इस इस्तहार की समझी ऐसी नहीं है जिस पर सरकार द्वारा कोई कार्रवाई ज़रूरी हो ।

केरल विश्वविद्यालय

2069. श्री रामसेवक यादव : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केरल विश्वविद्यालय में कुछ विषयों के अध्ययन की अवधि में वृद्धि करने का प्रस्ताव है;

(ख) क्या कुछ विषयों के सम्मान में पढ़ाई के घंटों में कमी करने का भी प्रस्ताव है;

(ग) जिन विषयों की पढ़ाई के घंटों में कमी की जा रही है, क्या उनमें हिन्दी भी है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० जागला) :

(क) से (ग). जी हां ।

(घ) पूर्व-दिष्टी पाठ्यक्रम लागू करने की आवश्यकता के फलस्वरूप भगले सैद्धिक वर्ष से द्वितीय पाठ्यक्रमों के पुनर्गठन करने की वजह से अनिवार्य विषयों को पढ़ाने के लिए प्रतिरिक्त घंटों की आवश्यकता महसूस हुई है । इससे भाषाओं के लिए जिनमें हिन्दी भी शामिल है, निर्धारित घंटों की संख्या कम हो जायेगी । किन्तु हिन्दी को वैकल्पिक विषय के रूप में लेने वाले विद्यार्थियों को धब के मकाबले और अधिक घंटे पढ़ाया जायेगा ।

Crimes in Delhi

2069. Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
 Shri Himatsingka:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crimes in Delhi have increased after the cease-fire came into force between India and Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that some foreigners have been found responsible for this increase in crimes in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

सामाजिक सुधार समिति, दिल्ली

2070. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की सामाजिक सुरक्षा समिति में काम करने वाले सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मचारियों के काम करने के घंटे तथा उनके वेतन-क्रम क्या हैं;

(ख) वहां पर कुल कितने कर्मचारी काम करते हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बीकीदारों को 18 से 22 घंटे तक काम करना पड़ता है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उन को कुछ प्रतिरिक्त भत्ता दिया जाता है; और

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि कर्मचारी परिषदों द्वारा सरकार को अनेक बार शिकायतें भेजी गई हैं कि इन लोगों को कम वेतन दिया जाता है और उनसे बहुत अधिक काम लिया जाता है और उनको कोई छुट्टी नहीं दी जाती, यदि हां, तो इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला):

(क) शिक्षा मंत्रालय को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि दिल्ली प्रशासन प्रणाली दिल्ली नगर निगम के शिक्षा विभागों के अधीन दिल्ली की कोई समाज सुरक्षा समिति है।

(ख) से (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में कुछ बस्तियों का गिराया जाना

2071. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में धोंकार नगर ऐक्सटेंशन, सुदामा नगर, सेखु नगर, बुढ़ नगर, हंसापुरी और रायपुरा के निकट स्वरूप नगर तथा शान्ति नगर में लगभग 3,000 मकानों का निर्माण-कार्य पूरा हो चुका है;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि लोगों ने उन मकानों के लिये अपने व्यक्तिगत धन से भूमि खरीदी थी और उन्होंने सरकार के पास उनकी रजिस्ट्री भी कराई थी, परन्तु सरकार उन मकानों को गिरा रही है; और

(ग) उनको गिराने के क्या कारण हैं और सरकार उन बस्तियों की भूमि का उपयोग किस कार्य के लिये करेगी ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपसचिव (बी ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) सम्भवतः इत प्रश्न में धोंकार नगर ऐक्सटेंशन, सुदामा नगर, सेखु नगर, बुढ़ नगर, हंसापुरी, स्वरूप नगर तथा शान्ति नगर में बड़ी संख्या में निर्मित उन अनधिकृत निर्माणों का हवाला दिया गया है जिन्हें दिल्ली नगर निगम ने नोटिस दिया हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). ये निर्माण अनधिकृत हैं अर्थात् ये दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 312 और 313 के अधीन स्वीकृत नहीं किये गये हैं अतः दिल्ली नगर निगम द्वारा दिल्ली नगर निगम अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 343 के अधीन इन निर्माणों को गिराने के लिये कार्यवाही की गई क्योंकि इन का निर्माण अनधिकृत है और इन बस्तियों की भूमि उपयोग में लाने के लिये नहीं है।

Supercessions in Central Secretariat Services

2072. Shri Warior:
Shri Daji:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that before

the issue of the Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 9/11/55-RPS, dated the 22nd December, 1959, the seniority in the Central Services including the Central Secretariat Services, was determined in accordance with the principles laid down in that Ministry's Memoranda No. 30/44/48-App'ts. dated 22nd June, 1949 and 30/49-R dated 22nd June, 1949; and

(b) if so, what is the reason for so many mass supersessions that have taken place in the Central Secretariat Services of Clerks and Assistants and what steps have been taken to intervene in the matter to mitigate the sufferings of the affected persons?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs O.M. No. 30/44/48-App'ts., dated the 22nd June, 1949 was applicable to all Central Civil Services except where separate seniority rules were framed with the concurrence of that Ministry. Insofar as the Assistant's Grade of the Central Secretariat Service is concerned, principles similar to those embodied in this order were evolved and adopted for the initial constitution of that grade even before the issue of these orders. On the other hand, O.M. No. 30/49-R, dated the 22nd June, 1949 was applicable to the Central Secretariat Clerical Service only.

(b) It is not a fact that there have been supersessions of Assistants in the matter of promotions. In regard to the so-called supersessions in the clerical grade, attention of the Hon'ble Member is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1246 on the 24th November, 1965.

Case against Kerala Publishers

2073. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Photostat case against the Editorial staff and pub-

lishers of 'Janayagoon' and 'Nava-jeevan' in Kerala State is proposed to be transferred to any Court outside the State; and

(b) if so, to which court the case is being transferred?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). The investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation has not been completed yet. In view of this parts (a) and (b) of the question do not arise.

Activities of Foreign Missionaries

2074. Shri H. C. Soy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the proselytising activities of the foreign Christian Missionaries in India have increased considerably since Independence;

(b) whether it is also a fact that large sums of Government grants and assistance are given to them for their educational and medical institutions, especially in tribal areas, which are utilised by them for their proselytising activities; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent the misuse of these grants?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion Claims of S.C. & S.T. in the Central Secretariat Service

2076. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from Orga-

nisations and individuals against overlooking the claims of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Section Officers of Central Secretariat Service for promotion to the Grade of Under Secretaries in the Central Secretariat;

(b) if so, whether any investigations have been made; and

(c) the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. Representations were received about non-inclusion of any Section Officer belonging to these communities in the Select List issued in May 1965.

(b) and (c). Under the Central Secretariat Service Rules, 1962 and the Regulations framed thereunder, appointments to Grade I of the Service are required to be made on the basis of merit. All Section Officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were within the field of eligibility were duly considered by a Selection Committee presided over by a Member of the U.P.S.C. The claims of these officers were thus not overlooked.

Promotion of Section Officers in the Central Secretariat Service

**2077. Shri Buta Singh:
Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Narasimha Reddy:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether a list of Section Officers of the Central Secretariat Service was put up before the Departmental Promotion Committee for selecting some of them as Under Secretaries, during 1965;

(b) whether the said list did not contain any Scheduled Caste Officer's name; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the total exclusion of the Scheduled Caste Officers?

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The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Dose not arise.

Refinery-cum-fertilizer Project at Mangalore

2078. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal has been made by the Mysore Government regarding an offer for refinery-cum-fertilizer project at Mangalore in the private sector;

(b) whether the Chief Minister of Mysore had a talk in this connection with the Central Government recently; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some discussions are taking place regarding the possibility of a fertilizer plant but the demand for petroleum products in the Mysore area does not appear to justify a refinery-cum-fertilizer project during the Fourth Plan.

Camp for Migrants

2079. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) whether a camp for new migrants has been opened at Periyapatna in Mysore State;

(b) the facilities given by the Central and State Governments to the migrants in that camp; and

(c) the number of migrants who are to be accommodated in the camp?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) to (c). The Central Gov-

ernment have not opened any camp for new migrants at Periyapatna, nor have they received any such proposal from the Government of Mysore.

Land Reclamation for Rehabilitation

2080. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to reclaim land for the rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan;

(b) the amount so far spent thereon;

(c) the salient features of the schemes in this regard; and

(d) the schemes proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) A Central agency known as "Rehabilitation Reclamation Organisation" was set up directly under the Ministry of Rehabilitation in November 1964 for reclamation of forest lands for rehabilitation of new migrants from East Pakistan. This organisation has 13 Fully Mechanised Units consisting of 193 heavy Crawler tractors and jungle clearance and ancillary equipment. These are being deployed in various States and Dandakaranya Project area for reclamation of large tracts of forest lands.

In addition to the above, in some States like Uttar Pradesh and Assam, the reclamation of land is being done departmentally through State agencies.

(b) The amount so far spent is above Rs. 130 lakhs.

(c) Mechanised operations are the salient features of the scheme, as generally forest areas alone are made available for the resettlement of migrant families on agricultural lands. Soil survey precedes the reclamation works to determine the suitability of the land for agricultural purposes. The reclamation of forest lands involves tree felling to harrowing operations. Contour bunding of the reclaimed areas is also undertaken as a soil conservation measure.

(d) According to the 4th Plan target, 3.40 lakh acres of land are proposed to be reclaimed in Dandakaranya, Andamans and various States, such as, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar.

Laccadives

2081. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the impetus given to recruits from the Mainland to work in the Laccadives;

(b) the extent of the success achieved in recruiting good officers through this impetus;

(c) the number of mainlanders working in the islands and the number of persons of the islands working in similar departments on the mainland; and

(d) the estimated amount that can be saved by way of T.A., D.A. and impetus by transferring the persons of the islands to the mainland to their respective territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The concessions admissible to mainland recruits of the Laccadives Administration, who are posted in the Islands are detailed below:—

(a) Special pay at 40 per cent of the basic pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 350 p.m.

(b) Rent free unfurnished accommodation or house rent allowance at the following rates:—

(i) For persons drawing pay below Rs. 75/- Rs. 7.50

(ii) For persons drawing pay of Rs. 75/- and above but below Rs. 100/- Rs. 10.00

(iii) For persons drawing pay of Rs. 100/- and above but below Rs. 200/- Rs. 15.00

(iv) For persons drawing pay of Rs. 200/- and above—7½% of the basic pay.

In case the family is residing on the mainland, the Government servant will be allowed the rent paid by him on the mainland or allowance at the above rate, whichever is less.

- (c) Free sea passage for self and family on first appointment and thereafter once a year while proceeding on or returning from leave; with daily allowance for the duration of the voyage.

(b) These concessions have generally proved helpful in securing the services of suitable officers for the Laccadive Administration.

(c) and (d). Figures are not readily available and efforts to collect them will be incommensurate with the advantages. Inter transfer of those in the service of Laccadives to other parts of India would not be possible. There is no scope for these persons to go outside on deputation. Laccadives is yet to develop fully and so officers from outside will have to be sent there for some more time in the interests of the Islanders themselves.

Participation of Laccadives in War Efforts

2082. Shri Mohammed Koya: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the people of Laccadives took active part in war efforts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Jawans from the Islands who died in action; and

(d) the assistance rendered to their families by Government?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of

Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathal): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Contributions, both in cash and valuables are being received from the public and from the officials. Since 15th September, 1965, about Rs. 21,100 in cash was contributed towards National Defence Fund. Besides 260 grammes of gold and 8630 grammes of silver were also received. Many islanders have also offered to donate blood. Public meetings were also held in various islands condemning Pakistani aggression.

(c) One.

(d) A sum of Rs. 200 was remitted to the family of the Jawan from the Army Relief Fund. His dependents will also be entitled to a family pension and other benefits admissible under the rules.

Pension to Poet Nazrul Islam

2084. Shri P. E. Chakraverti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement issued by Poet Nazrul Islam's son, Kazi Sabyasachi, that the Pakistan Government have suspended the payment of literary pension to the Poet since August, 1965;

(b) whether it is a fact that the family is eager to do away with Pakistani pension "if the Government of India agreed to provide matching pension"; and

(c) whether the Union Government have considered this suggestion and the steps taken to save the poet from privations?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) It has been ascertained from Sri Kazi Sabyasachi, son of the poet, that the Deputy High Commission for Pakistan in Calcutta has recently sent a cheque for Rs. 350 to the poet as allowance for September, 1965 and has informed that the payment for August 1965 will be made later. The poet has also been requested to submit a bill for October, 1965.

The poet is also in receipt of a permanent literary pension of Rs. 200 p.m. from the Government of West Bengal, since 1944.

In addition, the poet is also receiving an allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. (released in two six-monthly instalments of Rs. 600) from the Prime Minister's Discretionary Expenditure Fund.

दिल्ली में कला महाविद्यालय

2085. श्री युद्धवीर सिंह :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में कला महाविद्यालय के मूर्तिकला विभाग के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा मूर्तिकला में प्रशिक्षण के दौरान जो सामग्री प्रयोग की जाती है वह स्वयं महाविद्यालय द्वारा दी जाती है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि यह सुविधा उस महाविद्यालय के उन विद्यार्थियों को नहीं दी जाती जिन्होंने ललित कला तथा शिल्प ली हुई है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विद्यार्थियों को पिछले अवसर पर दीरों के दौरान फिल्मों की जो सुविधाएँ दी गई थी वे अब बन्द कर दी गई हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). जी हाँ। मूर्तिकलाओं के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली सामग्री बूँक भारी किस्म की होती है इस लिए ऐसी सामग्री विद्यार्थियों को कनिज द्वारा ही दी जाती है ।

ललित और व्यवसायी कलाओं के विद्यार्थियों को अपनी सामग्री स्वयं लानी होती है जो हल्की होती है और आसानी से लाई जा सकती है ।

(ग) पहले ऐसी कोई सुविधा नहीं दी गई थी इसलिए उनके बन्द करने का सवाल ही नहीं उठता ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी

2087. श्री जगदेव सिंह सिद्धान्ती :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय ने आदेश जारी किये हैं कि उस मंत्रालय के अधिकारी उन शिक्षा संस्थाओं में किसी पद को ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे, जिनको मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुदान दिये जाते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस समय ऐसे कितने अधिकारी हैं जिन्होंने उन संस्थाओं में कुछ पद ग्रहण कर रखे हैं जिन्हें शिक्षा मंत्रालय से अनुदान मिल रहे हैं और उन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) इस आशय के आदेश जारी कर दिए गए हैं कि शिक्षा मंत्रालय के अधिकारी और कर्मचारी वर्ग, सिद्धान्त रूप से विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग जैसी सुस्थापित

निकायों को छोड़ कर ऐसी संस्थाओं में निजी तौर पर पद ग्रहण न करें, जिन्हें शिक्षा मंत्रालय से अनुदान मिलता हो ।

(ख) मंत्रालय का कोई भी अधिकारी, शिक्षा मंत्रालय से अनुदान प्राप्त करने वाली किसी भी शैक्षिक संस्था का निजी तौर पर पदाधिकारी नहीं है ।

अश्लील पुस्तकें

2088. श्रीमती श्यामकुमारी बेबी:

श्री हुकम चन्द कछुवाय :

श्री लक्ष्मी भवानी :

श्री बारियर :

श्री राम हरल दादब :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस ने तीन व्यक्तियों को उत्तर प्रदेश में अश्लील और हाथरस में कुछ अश्लील पुस्तकें बेचते हुए गिरफ्तार किया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने उनके पास से 1028 अश्लील पुस्तकें पकड़ी हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उन पुस्तकों की शीर्षक क्या हैं, और

(घ) ये पुस्तकें किस स्थान पर प्रकाशित हुई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) दिल्ली पुलिस ने इस मामले में कुल 1068 अश्लील पुस्तकें पकड़ी ।

(ग) पकड़ी गई पुस्तकों के शीर्षक निम्न सूची में दिए गए हैं ।

1. भाग की पकड़ी ।
2. मिस विजय ।
3. मेरे मङ्गल ।
4. अलबेला पिछा ।

5. मेरा बचपन मेरी जवानी ।

6. भा गले लगजा ।

7. यादें ।

8. उई मां (उर्फ बदला)

9. छोड़ी रातें ।

10. कोक शास्त्र (हिन्दी)

11. कोक शास्त्र (उर्दू)

12. अश्लील चित्रों की एक पुस्तक ।

13. वेवका ।

14. झीनी साड़ी ।

15. स्त्री राज ।

(घ) अभी तक इन पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन के स्थान का पता नहीं लगाया जा सका ।

शिक्षा निदेशालय, दिल्ली

2089. श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के अधीन शिक्षा निदेशालय में स्कूलों के सहायक उपनिरीक्षकों और निरीक्षकों के कितने पद हैं ; और

(ख) इन पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों के कितने व्यक्ति काम कर रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथासमय समापन पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिन्दी सहायक

2090. श्री विद्याम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उनके मंत्रालय ने हिन्दी सहायकों को यह अनुमति देने का निर्णय किया है कि वे हिन्दी अधि-

कारियों के पदों के लिये आवेदन पत्र भेज सकते हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस आधार पर 1964-65 में कितने हिन्दी सहायकों की हिन्दी अधिकारियों के पदों पर नियुक्ति हुई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिन्दी सहायकों की वरिष्ठता

2091. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षा के आधार पर विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में नियुक्त किये गये हिन्दी सहायकों को संबंधित मंत्रालयों में भ्रमण-भ्रमण स्थायी किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) इसका उनकी मिली-जुली वरिष्ठता पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) हिन्दी सहायकों का कोई केन्द्रीय तंत्र नहीं है । अतः उनकी सम्मिलित वरिष्ठता का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दी सहायक

2092. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दी सहायकों के प्रति-रिक्त और भी पदालियां हैं जिनमें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की परीक्षाओं के आधार पर नियुक्तियां की गई हैं, परन्तु उनको पदोन्नति के अवसर नहीं दिए गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इस भेदभाव के क्या कारण हैं और इस मामले में क्या कार्य-वाही की गई है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) सूचना एकदम उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) स्थायी हिन्दी सहायकों की प्राचीन पदोन्नति के अवसरों की व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा सावधानी से विचार किया गया है । यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि स्थायी हिन्दी सहायकों को, जिनके लिये फिलहाल पदोन्नति के और कोई अवसर नहीं है, हिन्दी अधिकारियों, गवर्णना सहायकों (हिन्दी) आदि जैसे उच्चतर पदों में नियुक्ति के लिये अभ्यर्थन दिया जाय । ऐसे उच्चतर पदों की संख्या बहुत कम है और वे अधिकतर अस्थायी आधार पर बनाये गए हैं । इन पदों के लिये विहित अर्हता का स्तर भी आमतौर पर हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये निर्धारित स्तर से ऊंचा है । अतः ऐसे पदों का कोई भाग हिन्दी सहायकों की पदोन्नति के लिये सुरक्षित रखना सम्भव नहीं हो सका । किन्तु यह निर्णय किया गया है कि अर्हता प्राप्त हिन्दी सहायकों को सिवाये ऐसे मामले में जिनमें अनर्हता के आधार पर ऐसा न करने के अवसर कारण मौजूद हों, आम तौर पर केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन श्रेणी 11 और श्रेणी I (कनिष्ठ) के ऐसे पदों के लिये आवेदन पत्र देने की अनुमति दे दी जाय जिनके लिये हिन्दी की उच्चतर योग्यताओं अथवा उच्चस्तरीय दक्षता तथा हिन्दी के काम का अनुभव अपेक्षित हों ।

हिन्दी सहायक

2093. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न मंत्रालयों में तदर्थ आधार पर हिन्दी सहायकों के कितने पदों पर नियुक्तियां की गई हैं ; और

(ख) क्या उनको नियमित करने के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा कोई परीक्षा आयोजित करने का विचार है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के सभापति पर रख दी जायेगी ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Fertilizer Plant in Goa

2094. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Yashpal Singh:
Shri Kandar Lal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Himatsingka:
Shri Rameshwar Tanti:
Shri Sidheshwar Prasad:

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed with a private firm for the setting up of a fertilizer plant in Goa; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) A letter of intent has been issued by Government to M/s. Birla Gwalior Private Ltd. for the setting up of a fertilizer plant in Goa with a capacity of 160,000 tonnes of nitrogen per annum.

(b) An agreement has been signed on 21-10-1965 between M/s. Birla Gwalior Private Ltd. and M/s. Armour and Company, USA for financial and technical collaboration in the establishment of the fertilizer factory. M/s. Armour and Company will subscribe equity capital to the extent of 3.88 million. They will make available to the Indian Company (1) the Engineering, manufacturing and marketing data; (2) skills needed to

design, construct and operate the plant as well as to market products; (3) their secret formula, when necessary, to produce compound fertilizers; and (4) the secret process and technology which they now use in the United States.

हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये पृथक् संघ

2095. श्री विश्वाम प्रसाद : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग ने जून, 1959 में हिन्दी सहायकों की भर्ती के लिये जो परीक्षा की थी उस समय अधिसूचना में यह उल्लेख था कि इन पदों को अभी निःसर्वग पद बनाया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या हिन्दी सहायकों के लिये अब को भ्रमण सर्वग बनाया जा रहा है या इन पदों को किसी दूसरे सर्वग में मिलाया जायेगा ; और

(ग) उनकी पदोन्नति की क्या संभावनाएँ हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, हाँ । अधिसूचना में यह उल्लेख था कि हिन्दी सहायकों के पद केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा योजना से पृथक् माने जायेंगे । ऐसा इस लिये किया गया था कि उम्मीदवारों के सामने, जो सब पहले ही केन्द्रीय सचिवालय लिपिक सेवा के सदस्य थे, यह बात साफ कर दी जाय कि बाद में केन्द्रीय सचिवालय सेवा में ग्रेड IV (सहायक) में पदोन्नति होने पर उन्हें हिन्दी सहायकों के रूप में निर्वाचन/पदोन्नति के आधार पर कोई विशेष लाभ पाने का अधिकार नहीं होगा ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) ग्रहंता प्राप्त हिन्दी सहायकों को, मित्राएँ ऐसे मामलों के जहाँ जनहित के

आधार पर ऐसा न करने के जबर्दस्त कारण मौजूद हों, केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधीन ऐसी श्रेणी 11 और श्रेणी 1 (कनिष्ठ) पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिये प्रतियोगिता की अनुमति दे दी जाय जिनके लिये हिन्दी की उच्चतर योग्यता अथवा हिन्दी में उच्चस्तरीय दक्षता तथा हिन्दी के काम के अनुभव की आवश्यकता अपेक्षित हो ।

हिन्दी विश्व कोष

2096. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दी विश्व कोष के अब तक कितने खंड प्रकाशित किये गये हैं ;

(ख) शेष खंडों को कब प्रकाशित होना था और वास्तव में वे कब प्रकाशित होंगे ; और

(ग) उनके प्रकाशन में अत्यधिक विलम्ब होने के क्या कारण हैं और उसे दूर करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री भवत वर्मान) : (क) पांच ।

(ख) सभी खंड 1964 के अन्त तक प्रकाशित होने थे । शेष खंडों के अब 1966 और 1967 के दौरान प्रकाशित होने की संभावना है ।

(ग) (1) बारबार त्यागपत्र दिये जाने और उपयुक्त योग्य व्यक्तियों की अनुपलब्धता के कारण सम्बन्धी अवधियों तक सम्पादकीय स्टाफ में पदों रिक्त रहना ;

(2) लेखकों द्वारा उन्हें दिये गए विषयों संबंधी लेख भेजने में देरी करना ;

(ii) अपेक्षित स्तर का कागज प्राप्त होने में कठिनाई ; आदि ।

इन सभी कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए उपयुक्त कार्रवाई की गई है ।

दयानन्द नेशनल हाई स्कूल,
दिल्ली

2097. श्री रा० स० तिवारी :

श्री बाढीबा :

श्री लक्ष्मू भवानी :

श्रीमती श्यामकुमारी बेबी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दयानन्द नेशनल हाई स्कूल, पटौदी हाउस, दरिया-गंज, दिल्ली को मान्यता प्रदान की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मान्यता किन वर्षों के लिये प्रदान की गयी थी ; और

(ग) क्या यह स्कूल अब भी चल रहा है या बन्द हो गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० बागला) :

(क) से (ग). स्कूल अब नहीं चल रहा है । इस स्कूल से संबंधित दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है ।

Civil Engineers

2098. Shri M. S. Murti: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Civil Engineering personnel in the country have become surplus and are facing unemployment;

(b) if so, the steps taken to find out employment for them; and

(c) whether an assessment of the need to stop further recruitment to the Civil Engineering Courses has been made?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Survey of India Directorate of Training, Hyderabad

**2099. Shri Vishwa Nath Pandey:
Shri Kindar Lal:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to expand the Directorate of Training of the Survey of India at Hyderabad into a United Nations Training project for pre-investment surveying, mapping and training of technicians of the South East Asia region under the United Nations Special Fund;

(b) if so, the broad details thereof; and

(c) the total expenditure to be incurred thereon?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The United Nations Special Fund is assisting the Survey of India to set up a Pilot Production-cum-training centre at Hyderabad. The United Nations Special Fund will contribute about Rs. 70 lakhs over a period of five years by way of experts, equipment and fellowships. The Government of India's minimum share of expenditure during the same period will be of the order of Rs. 365 lakhs in the shape of establishment, indigenous equipment and buildings. The project envisages facilities for the training of 500 surveyors per year. This number may include a few surveyors from some South East Asian countries. The existing Training Directorate will be merged in the proposed Training Centre.

D.A. to Teachers in Kerala

**2100. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new scales of dearness allowance given to the Government employees and teachers in private Schools in Kerala will be applicable to the teachers in private colleges there; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the pay scales of teachers in the private colleges in Kerala?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Department of Education, Kerala.

Promotion for Class IV Employees in the Central Secretariat

**2101. Shri Warior:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:**

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a large number of Class IV employees in the Central Secretariat offices who are educationally fit to hold clerical posts;

(b) Whether any provision has been made for their promotion to clerical posts in the Central Secretariat offices with a view to enable them to advance socially and economically; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make suitable provision in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962 to provide for their regular promotion to clerical posts?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Recruitment to the posts of Lower Division Clerk in the Ministries/Offices participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service is made through the competitive

examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission. Class IV employees who satisfy the age and educational qualification prescribed for the post of Lower Division Clerk can appear in the said Examination and be appointed to the post, if they come out successful.

The information regarding the number of Class IV employees in the Central Secretariat participating offices, who are educationally fit to hold the post of Lower Division Clerk is not available. In view of the position explained above, collection of particulars in this regard was not considered necessary, since the post of L.D.C. is filled through the Competitive Examination. It is not considered necessary to make any separate provision in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Rules, 1962, for promotion of such employees to posts of Lower Division Clerk in the Ministries/Offices participating in the Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme, for the reason that the post of Lower Division Clerk is not a promotion post.

Seniority Rules

2102. Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the general principles for determining the seniority of various categories of persons employed in the Central Civil Services contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 9/11/55-RPS dated the 22nd December, 1959 were introduced retrospectively in any of the Central Civil Services; and

(b) if so, the Services in which they were introduced retrospectively and the date from which the retrospective effect was given and what was the justification in each case?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be

laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Seniority Rules

2103. Shri Warior:
Shri Eswara Reddy:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the date when Government's general orders of seniority contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Memoranda Nos. 30/44/48-Apppts., and 30/49-R, dated the 22nd June, 1949 were cancelled specifically in respect of the clerical and other employees working in the Ministries and Attached Offices of the Government of India; and

(b) whether a copy of said order will be laid on the table?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 30/44/48-Apppts, dated 22nd June, 1949, was cancelled on 22nd December, 1959, while Office Memorandum No. 30/49-R, dated 22nd June, 1949, which applied only to the Lower Division Clerks of the Ministries and Attached Offices, was superseded on 1st November, 1962 consequent upon the decentralisation of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service.

(b) A copy each of Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 9/11/55-RPS, dated 22nd December, 1959, which cancelled Office Memorandum No. 30/44/48-Apppts., dated 22nd June, 1949, and Rule 17 of Notification in the Gazette GSR No. 1308, dated 28th September, 1962, which superseded Office Memorandum No. 30/49-R, dated 22nd June, 1949 is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5329/65].

व्यक्तियों के नाम पर विश्वविद्यालयों

का नामकरण

2104. श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री 1 सितम्बर, 1965 के

प्रतारकित प्रश्न संख्या 1236 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) किन-किन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम अब भी व्यक्तियों के नाम पर हैं ; और

(ख) उनके नाम बदलने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

- (क) 1. भद्रमलाई विश्वविद्यालय
2. कामेश्वर सिंह दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय
3. रवीन्द्र भारती विश्वविद्यालय
4. बड़ौदा का—महाराजा सयाजीराव विश्वविद्यालय
5. सरदार बल्लभभाई विद्यापीठ
6. शिवाजी विश्वविद्यालय
7. जीवाजी विश्वविद्यालय
8. रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय
9. जवाहरलाल नेहरू कृषि विश्व-विद्यालय
10. श्री वैकुण्ठेश्वर विश्वविद्यालय
11. विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय और
12. श्रीमती नाथीबाई दामोदर धाकरसी महिला विश्वविद्यालय

(ख) ये सब राज्य विश्वविद्यालय हैं । इसलिए, इस संबंध में आवश्यक कदम उठाने की जिम्मेदारी संबंधित राज्य सरकारों की है ।

राजस्थान में पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन

2105. श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरवा : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन जो राजस्थान के बारमेर और जैसलमेर क्षेत्रों से पाकिस्तान गये थे अब पुनः उन क्षेत्रों में वापिस लौट कर वहां बस रहे हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्हें वहां बसाने प्रयत्न वापिस लौटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार कर रही है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री तथा प्रतिरक्षा मंत्रालय में प्रतिरक्षा संभरण मंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

University Centre at Sambalpur, Orissa

2106. Shri P. K. Deo:
Shri Kapur Singh:
Shri Y. N. Singha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to open one University Centre at Sambalpur, Orissa;

(b) if so, the functions of the proposed Centre and how it differ from the University; and

(c) whether there was a unanimous demand by all sections in that area to establish a University at Sambalpur and whether all the criteria have been satisfied?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (c). The State Government had made a request to the Union Education Minister for establishing two new Universities at Sambalpur and Berhampore and he had advised them to set up instead two university centres at these places. No decision has yet been taken on this issue.

Collection for N.D.F. in Delhi Schools

2107. Shri Jodha:
Shri V. T. Patil:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many schools in Delhi/New Delhi have collected subscriptions for the National Defence Fund from the students without issuing proper receipts to them;

(b) if so, the names of those schools and the reasons therefor;

(c) how the amount thus collected was assessed to be all correct and without any mis-appropriation; and

(d) the action Government has taken or propose to take not to allow any institution or individual in future to collect the subscription to the National Defence Fund or any other fund on Government account without issuing a proper receipt for the actual amount or material received?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) to (d). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Illiterates in India

2108. Shri Muthiah: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has the largest number of illiterate people in the world;

(b) if so, the number of illiterate people in the country at present;

(c) the per capita annual expenditure on Education in India; and

(d) whether India's expenditure on research is the lowest?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shrimati Soundararam Ramachandran): (a) The latest figures in respect of China are not available and therefore a specific answer is not possible. In 1951, the number of illiterates in China was the largest in the world.

(b) The total number of illiterate people in India, according to the census of 1961, is 33,39,01,801.

(c) It was Rs. 7.8 in 1961.

(d) The information is not available.

Fertilizer Project at Visakhapatnam

2109. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) the progress so far made in the implementation of the U.S. aided Coromandel Fertilizers project at Visakhapatnam;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon so far; and

(c) when it is likely to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) Construction work on the project was started in February, 1965. About 10 per cent of the materials have arrived at site from U.S.A. and from within the country. Further shipment of machinery and equipment is expected to arrive in December, 1965.

(b) Rs. 5.73 crores upto September, 1965.

(c) End of 1966.

Fertilizer Plant in Assam

2110. Shri P. C. Boroah: Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 240 on the 18th August, 1965 and state:

(a) the quantity of natural gas proposed to be utilised by the contemplated fertilizer plant in Assam;

(b) the production capacity and the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) where it is proposed to be set up and what are its other broad features?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Alagesan): (a) to (c). The proposal is still in a preliminary stage. A feasibility study has been undertaken by the Burmah Oil Group of Com-

panies and the report is expected to be available to Government in February, 1966.

Enquiry against Deputy-Director General of Tourism

2111. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Basumatari:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2248 on the 14th April, 1965 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry against a former Deputy Director-General of the Tourist Department in connection with the charges of corruption and irregularities has been completed;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in connection with the investigations, Officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation raided his private apartment some time ago in the presence of some visitors and thereby caused considerable harassment to the Officer concerned; and

(c) if so, the justification for such action on the part of the Central Bureau of Investigation?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) The inquiry is not yet complete.

(b) The officer's apartment was not raided. The private apartment of the officer was visited with previous arrangement and consent of the officer.

(c) The visit was with a view to assess the valuation of the fixtures and furnishings in the apartment.

Life-convicts

2112. Shri Kishen Pattanayak: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a normal rule to release a life-convict after he has

completed twenty years' term including remission;

(b) whether there are any life convicts in Delhi (Tihar) Jail who have completed the above term and have a good record in the Jail; and

(c) whether there are any States who do not conform to the above practice and the steps being taken to make them conform to the norm?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The term 'life imprisonment' is, in practice, treated as imprisonment for 20 years including remissions unless the State Government, after reviewing the case of a prisoner, direct his retention for a longer period.

(b) Yes, Sir. There are two life-convicts who have completed 20 years' imprisonment, including remissions.

(c) No, Sir.

Special Police Establishment

2113. Shri Ram Harkh Yadav: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Special Police Establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation during the quarter ending 30th September, 1961

(b) the number of cases handled by the S.P.E.;

(c) the number of cases in which it secured conviction during the period;

(d) whether any private persons were also convicted by Courts on similar charges during this period and if so, their number; and

(e) the number of persons awarded departmental punishment on similar charges?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of

Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) A copy of the press communique issued regarding the performance of the Special Police Establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation during the quarter ending 30th September, 1965 is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5330/(i)/65].

(b) A statement showing the cases dealt with by S.P.E. during the quarter ending 30th September, 1965 and the result of the action taken thereon is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5330/(ii)/65].

(d) Yes, Sir. The number of such persons is 29.

(e) 227.

Ice Skating Rink in Simla

2114. Shri H. N. Mukerjee: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is in Simla the only Ice Skating Rink in the whole country;

(b) whether the said Rink is in danger of being dismantled to make room for a proposed bus stand; and

(c) if so, whether steps will be taken to save it?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Education (Shri Bhakt Darshan): (a) Yes, Sir, as far as the Government is aware.

(b) and (c). Information has been called for from the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Unauthorised Structures in Ulhasnagar

2115. Shri Dighe:
Shri Baswant:

Will the Minister of Rehabilitation be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised structures put up in Ulhasnagar in Maharashtra State; and

(b) whether any orders for not demolishing the structures raised before the 11th May, 1965, have been recently issued by Government?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Tyagi): (a) The information is not available. However, it is proposed to undertake a survey of the undisposed of lands and of the encroachments made thereon in Ulhasnagar township.

(b) Instructions have been issued that pending the completion of the survey, action to remove the encroachments made by the displaced persons may be stayed.

त्रिपुरा में आये व्यक्ति

2116. श्री मुन्नाबीर सिंह :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय :
श्री बड़े :

क्या पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा में प्रति दिन 71 व्यक्तियों की औसत से आ रहे लोगों को बसाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ; और

(ख) हाल के भारत पाकिस्तान संघर्ष के बाद कितने लोग वहां आये हैं ?

पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री त्यागी) : (क) और (ख). 1-8-65 से 15-11-65 तक 225 परिवार जिनमें 1,113 व्यक्ति हैं, पूर्वी पाकिस्तान से त्रिपुरा में आये हैं । उनमें से अधिकांश मान्य यात्रा प्रलेखों के बिना आये थे और इसलिये वे सामान्य

सहायता सुविधायें पाने के पात्र नहीं थे । फिर भी 65 परिवारों के मामले में जिनमें 331 व्यक्ति हैं, उनकी दयनीय स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुये उन्हें शिविरों में प्रवेश दे दिया गया था ।

वे विस्थापित जिन्हें त्रिपुरा के सहायता शिविरों में प्रवेश दिया गया है उनके बारे में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो, उन्हें पुनर्वास के लिये अन्य राज्यों में भेजा जायेगा क्योंकि त्रिपुरा में और विस्थापितों को बसाने की गुंजाईश कम है ।

मोटरो के पहिये चुराने वाला गिरोह

2117. **श्री बड़े :**

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली पुलिस ने मोटरों के पहिये चुराने वाले चोरों के एक गिरोह का पता लगाया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्योरा क्या है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) हां जी, ।

(ख) पिछले नवम्बर में दिल्ली पुलिस ने दो व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया था जिनका सम्बन्ध मोटरों के पहिये चुराने वाले एक गिरोह से था । चोरी के 19 टायर और 2 रिम बरामद किये गये । प्रोविजनल रोड और करोन बाग खानों में दर्ज मोटरों के पहियों की चोरी के छः मामलों का पता चल गया । गिरोह के बाकी दो सदस्य अभी गिरफ्तार होने बाकी हैं ।

रमेश नगर, दिल्ली में गुंडा गश्ती

2118. **श्री बड़े :**

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 16 नवम्बर, 1965 को रमेश नगर, दिल्ली में कुछ गुण्डों ने एक दुकानदार को छुरा भौक दिया था ;

(ख) पुलिस ने ऐसे बुरे लोगों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है और क्या उनको पकड़ लिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) 15 और 16 नवम्बर, 1965 के बीच की रात को एक दुकानदार पर उसी इलाके के तीन व्यक्तियों ने लोह के भोजारों से आक्रमण किया ।

(ख) और (ग). मोतीनगर थाने में भारतीय दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 307/34 के अन्तर्गत मामला दर्ज किया गया है । इन आक्रमणकारियों में से एक को घटना के तुरन्त बाद ही गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया और अन्य दो 24-11-65 को । मामला शीघ्र ही प्रदालनी कार्यवाही के लिये भेज दिया जायेगा ।

प्रातिशबाजी के लिये लाइसेंस

2119. **श्री बड़े :**

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिवाली के अवसर पर प्रातिशबाजी और पटाखों के लिए लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने वाले कुछ व्यक्तियों को विरुद्ध प्रवृत्ताचार के मामले दर्ज किये गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी संख्या क्या है और इस बारे में और ख़ोरा क्या है ; और

(ग) इन व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध दिल्ली प्रशासन ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ल० ना० मिश्र) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Relaxation of Prohibition Policy by Mysore Government

2120. Shri Linga Reddy: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Mysore have relaxed their prohibition policy;

(b) whether one Shri Shivannappa Naik, a Sarvodaya worker of Ankola in North Kanara District, Mysore State is fasting as a protest against the relaxation of prohibition policy;

(c) whether the Central Government were consulted before the policy of change was effected by the State Government; and

(d) the reaction of the Central Government to the fasting by the Sarvodaya worker and the change in the prohibition policy?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

British Tea Planters

2121. Shri U. M. Trivedi:
Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some

British Tea planters have recently been deported from Assam;

(b) if so, the number thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor;

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Attention is invited to the statement laid on the table of the House in answer to Starred Question No. 139 on the 10th November, 1965, relating to the detention of three British Tea planters in Assam. These three British Tea planters have since been deported and they left for London from the Dum Dum Airport on 24th November, 1965.

Military Science in Universities

2122. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 629 on the 25th August, 1965 regarding Military Science in University Education and state:

(a) whether the special committee set up by the University Grants Commission has since submitted its report:

(b) if so, the main conclusions and recommendations contained therein; and

(c) whether the report will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise at present.

विश्वभारती द्वारा किराये पर लिये

गये मकान

2123. श्री बड़े :

श्री काशी राम गुप्त :

श्री गौरी शंकर कक्कड़ :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्व भारती (शांति निकेतन) ने अपने मुख्य प्रतिष्ठि-भवन के निकट कुछ निजी मकान भी किराये पर ले रक्खे हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन मकानों में कुछ केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के भी मकान हैं जिनका किराया उस क्षेत्र के बाजार भाव से बहुत बढ़ा चढ़ा कर लिया जाता है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उन मन्त्रियों के नाम क्या हैं जिनके मकान इस प्रकार किराये पर लिये गये हैं ; और

(घ) ये मकान कब से लिये गये हैं और अब तक कुल कितना किराया दिया जा चुका है तथा इन मकानों की लागत क्या है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (श्री मु० क० चागला) :

(क) से (घ). विश्वविद्यालय से सूचना मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा हॉल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Extensions and Re-employments

3125. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the extensions and re-employments granted to persons in the various Ministries of the Central Government during the current year so far;

(b) the reasons for granting such extensions and re-employments in each case; and

(c) the number of persons deprived of their promotions due to the same?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Three-year Degree Course in Kerala

3127. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warrier:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala University is introducing a new system of three-

year degree course from the next academic year; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this system?

The Minister of Education (Shri M. C. Chagla): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

The salient features of the courses will be as follows:—

(i) Students passing the two year pre-degree course started in 1964, and admission to which is open to students, who have passed the S.S.L.C. Examination of the State with 10 years schooling or an equivalent examination, can be admitted to the new three year degree course.

(ii) The scope and content of the existing Three-Year Degree Courses have been reorganised.

(iii) Provision has been made for tutorials or other specified work.

(iv) The B.Sc. (Special) Course is intended for students selected on the basis of high performance in science subjects at the Pre-degree Examination.

Only colleges with advanced laboratory facilities will be granted affiliation for this Special course.

(v) Students passing the two year pre-degree course can proceed direct to professional courses in Engineering, Medicine, Agriculture and Veterinary Science.

Emergency Recruitment to I.A.S.

3128. Shri Dhulleshwar Moona: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.P.S.C. propose to hold an examination for emergency recruitment to the I.A.S.;

(b) if so, when this examination is likely to be held; and

(c) the qualifications prescribed for the eligibility of candidates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Netaji's Birthday

2129. Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the West Bengal Government annually declare the 23rd January the birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, a public holiday throughout that State;

(b) whether Government propose to declare that day as a public holiday throughout the country with effect from 1966; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal. The State Governments have full discretion in determining the holidays to be observed in their respective States. So far as the Central Government offices are concerned, the number of closed holidays has been reduced from 23 to 16 on the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission. It will not be in public interest to add to the number of these holidays.

Prosecutions against 'Swarajya' and 'Kalki'

2130. Shri Ravindra Varma:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether any legal prosecution was launched against Shri Pothan

Joseph, Editor of 'Swarajya' as also the editor of the Tamil Weekly 'Kalki'; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) Yes, Sir. The action was taken by the State Government.

(b) For publishing certain prejudicial reports and a cartoon.

Rules re: Forwarding of Applications

2131. Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Warior:
Shri Vasudevan Nair:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instructions contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Office Memorandum No. 70/60/62-Ests., dated the 25th February, 1965 to all Ministries of the Government of India relating to the principles to be observed in considering the question of forwarding applications of Central Government servants for employment elsewhere are being followed;

(b) whether the Memorandum referred to above is applicable to the public sector organizations under all the Ministries of the Government of India and if so, whether such organizations follow the same;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter where public sector organisations and public undertakings do not follow these instructions?

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The orders referred to

are applicable to Central Government servants (when they apply for another post under the Central Government or under a State Government; or under a Public Sector Undertaking owned wholly or partly by the Central Government or a State Government, or under a quasi-Government organisation) and are being followed by Central Government Offices.

(b) The orders referred to do not apply to employees of public sector organisations. However, with a view to affording facilities to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, serving in such undertakings, to improve their prospects, Ministries were asked to advise the undertakings under them to follow, as far as possible and consistently with maintenance of efficiency, the orders in dealing with the applications from this category of their employees.

(c) The employees of public sector organisations are not Central Government servants and are governed by the rules and orders framed by the organisations.

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to part (c) above.

Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. Alwaye

**2132. Shri Vasudevan Nair:
Shri Warior:**

Will the Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lay-off in FACT, Alwaye due to power cut;

(c) if so, how many workers are unemployed; and

(c) what is the estimated cut in production in FACT due to the power cut?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri Ahgesan): (a) Yes.

(b) Laid off/retrrenched 561 employees with effect from 25-11-1965, in-

cluding 217⁴ daily rated casual workers.

(c) As a result of power cut to the extent of 60 per cent of requirement; some important plants have been shut down. Only one ammonia loop, out of three loops, is working and as against the expected production of 250 tonnes a day only 85 tonnes of ammonia is being produced. One Sulphuric acid plant is closed and all other plants are working on low capacity with the result that as against the normal production of 760 tonnes of sulphuric acid only 250 tonnes is produced.

Memorandum from Tribes of Assam

2132-A. Shri Kolla Venkalah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the leaders of the Mizo Tribes presented any memorandum to the Prime Minister during his visit to Assam demanding a separate administrative status for their area; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): (a) Yes.

(b) Government do not consider the formation of a separate Mizoram State feasible or desirable. However, within the scope of its terms of reference, the Pataskar Commission is required to consider whether it is necessary to make any changes in the powers and functions of the District and Regional Councils and recommend after examining the working of these Councils, what changes, if any, might be made.

13.05 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

THREATENED STRIKE BY CHS DOCTORS IN DELHI

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): I call the attention of the Minister of Health to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon:

The threatened strike by 800 CHS doctors in Delhi.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Sushila Nayar): Sir, I have also read something about it in the newspapers as the hon. Member has done. We have no further knowledge; we have no notice of any kind. I shall try and collect information and if there is some material to be communicated to the House, I shall make a statement tomorrow.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

Shri Nath Pal: That does not obviate my right to ask a supplementary which is well established.

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow two opportunities. Now that she is asking for time, she can do it legitimately. She can ask for time. When it is taken up, at that moment I will allow questions to be asked also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, may I submit that the strike pertains to doctors in Delhi. We have not asked about Bombay or any other place. Here everything is going on....

Mr. Speaker: Even otherwise if I admit a question of which notice has been received on that date, the Minister has every right that she should be given some time before she can answer it. She has asked for time.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास): हम ने पहले मांग की है तो मंत्री महोदय कम से कम इतना तो बतलायें कि मंत्री महोदय के पास डाक्टरों के पास से कोई सूचना पहुँची है।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, I have a submission.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Papers to be laid on the Table.

13.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REPORT OF THE MONOPOLIES INQUIRY COMMISSION

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Report of the Monopolies Commission, 1965 (Volumes I and II). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5322/65].

Shri M. R. Masani (Rajkot): Sir, it is an important Report and copies should be made available to the Members of this House.

Mr. Speaker: Would it be possible?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I shall make enquiries. It all depends upon how much they have printed. May be, it takes some time; I will certainly get that printed.

Shri M. R. Masani: Copies should be made available to Members as soon as possible.

STATEMENT RE: CLOSURE OF COTTON TEXTILE MILLS

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on closure of cotton textile mills. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5323/65].

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
(EXEMPTION FROM CONSULTATION)
(THIRD AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS;
AND NOTIFICATION RE: INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE (PAY) RULES

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs and Minister of Defence Supplies in the Ministry of Defence (Shri Hathl): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) a copy of the Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1965, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1672 in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1965, under clause (5) of article 320 of the Constitution, together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5324/65].

- (2) a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 1673 published in Gazette of India dated the 20th November, 1965 making an amendment to Schedule III to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5325/65].

13.10 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO
SUPPLEMENTARIES TO STARRED
QUESTION NO. 1 RE. BORDER
SECURITY

The Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri L. N. Mishra): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement correcting the answer given on the 3rd November, 1965, to certain supplementaries on Starred Question No. 1 regarding Border Security Force. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-5326/65].

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: (Hoshangabad): He has corrected an answer. Usually, it is customary for the Minister, when he corrects the answer, to read it in the House. Let him therefore read it out.

Shri L. N. Mishra: In the Lok Sabha Debates (Thirteenth Session) Third Series, Vol. XLVII-No. 1, relating to Wednesday, November 3, 1965, column 4, the sentence reads as follows:—

“...we will have a co-ordination committee, but this will be independent of the border police. It will not be officered and commanded by police.”

It should read:

“...we will have a co-ordination Committee.”

Similarly, in column 5, it reads as follows:—

“Shri L. N. Mishra: Comparatively they would be getting better pay and emoluments because the proposal, if I remember rightly, is that they will be brought on par with the salaries paid to the CRP people which are higher than the salaries paid to the armed policemen of the state.”

The last line should read as follows:—

“...higher than the salaries paid to the armed police personnel of the States.”

13.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS

SEVENTY-SIXTH REPORT

Shri Krishnamoorthy Rao (Shimoga): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.12½ hrs.

STATEMENT ON REPLIES TO
MATTERS RAISED BY HON.
MEMBERS ON RAILWAY BUDGET
DISCUSSION

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): In the course of the discussions on the Railway Budget earlier this year, I had said that I would try to send replies to hon'ble Members in respects of matters raised by them which were not covered by my own replies on the floor of the House.

The suggestions made by hon'ble Members have been most useful to the railway administrations and have been, and are being, implemented to the extent practicable. Even general observations where no specific reply is called for, have been taken note of and are being kept in view by the authorities concerned.

In accordance with the practice followed last year, I have now arranged for three copies of a consolidated set of replies so far finalised, to be placed in the Library of Parliament for perusal of all hon'ble Members interested.

13.14 hrs.

RE: DE-SCHEDULING OF CER-
TAIN CASTES AND TRIBES

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): Sir, may I have your permission to raise a matter. Generally, the practice is that when the Lok Sabha session is on, all important decisions of Government, whatever they take, are generally announced in the Lok Sabha. Even if they want to take any decision which involves a general principle, naturally, the Lok Sabha Members are consulted. I may invite your kind attention to the news item today in the Statesman where it said.....

Mr. Speaker: What is it that Shri Banerjee is raising?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am submitting about this news item....

Mr. Speaker: Has he asked for permission for such a statement?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: Under what rule?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I do not have the book here. The rule may be applicable tomorrow. Today it may be allowed. It is a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: He might consult the book first.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I rise on a point of order. Is it open to the Minister or to the Government to take a decision of general importance without announcing the same in the House? As an illustration, I want to mention this:

"The Union Government is understood to have decided to gradually de-schedule those castes and tribes whose general condition has improved as a result of Government and other measures.

"The decision has been taken in the light of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee headed by the Law Secretary, Shri B. N. Lokur, which was constituted sometime ago to examine the question of revision of the lists of scheduled castes and tribes."

Here, in this House, whenever we have raised this question, we have been told that the matter is under consideration—not only of scheduled castes but also of backward classes. I have received a letter from the Home Ministry, from the Department of Social Security, that the

contents of my letter may be kept in view while finalising this matter. I want to know whether Government have taken a decision to re-schedule some of the categories like dhobis.

My submission is that they should make some announcement in the House. What they have done is very improper. That is why I tabled the Calling Attention Notice. Let the Home Minister make a statement on this. It is going to affect the scheduled castes in general.

Shri Priya Gupta (Katihar): I have also written to the Prime Minister about West Bengal.....

Mr. Speaker: I shall remind Mr. Banerjee that he has raised the point which could not be raised at all. He had given me a Calling Attention Notice.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not Calling Attention Notice, Sir. May I draw your attention to the ruling....

Mr. Speaker: Please listen to me.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: You have said that there is no occasion. Where is the occasion, Sir? Something has come out in the newspapers. Government have taken a position behind the scene. Am I not entitled to raise this?

Mr. Speaker: When did I give that decision?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: On many occasions.

Mr. Speaker: Not at all.

Shri Nath Pal (Rajapur): It is being misunderstood.

The ruling was not in the form in which he is trying to submit it. You have emphasized the desirability that if the matters in which Parliament is interested and is directly concerned are decided by the Govern-

ment, the announcement regarding the change in policy should first be laid on the floor of the House and not be leaked out. The desirability of this was repeatedly emphasized by you.

Mr. Speaker: I have said so many times that it does not constitute a breach of privilege. The word 'desirability' is there. Yesterday the Minister made a detailed statement that they were going to revise the list.

Shri Nath Pal: His contention is that it has been.

Mr. Speaker: Supposing the Government has done it. . . .

Shri Sonavane (Pundharpur): The information that has been given by Mr. Banerjee is not correct. A Committee was set up under Shri Lokur to find out whether any such castes or tribes could be eliminated from the lists of scheduled castes and tribes. That report is complete and has been submitted to the Government. There is lot of discontentment and so the Members of Parliament from scheduled castes and tribes have been called by the hon. Minister tomorrow for a meeting to consider those suggestions contained in the report. Therefore, no decision to remove any caste or tribe from the list has been taken by the Government. But that report contains some recommendations which are being considered along with other things. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Mr. Banerjee should contain himself. I had disallowed his notice and he has raised the same subject in a different manner; he has brought out the same thing which he ought not to have done.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, Sir. Please listen to me.

Mr. Speaker: He had sent me the notice and I disallowed this.

[Mr. Speaker]

Now, on the second point whether a decision has been taken by the Government, the hon. member says that the Members from scheduled castes and tribes have been called for a meeting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not a Government member.

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want your ruling on this.

Mr. Speaker: My ruling is that the hon. member should resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Please listen to me, Sir. It is a very serious matter.

Mr. Speaker: He will sit down now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Such an important matter....

Mr. Speaker: He is obstructing me now. I am telling him to resume his seat.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Kindly listen to me, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: He is interrupting the proceedings.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: All the scheduled caste people are agitated over this.

Mr. Speaker: I am not allowing this. Will he sit down or not? **Mr. D. C. Sharma.**

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He is not the Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Now I will ask him to go out. Independently of that, whether he is Minister or not, will he go out? He cannot argue.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am going out.

13.19 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL, ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL AND ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL—contd.

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up further consideration of the following three motions:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act 1962 be taken into consideration;

That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act 1957 be taken into consideration; and

That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act 1962 be taken into consideration."

Shri D. C. Sharma will continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): I submitted very respectfully yesterday that the way in which the Commission was appointed by the Government of India, by the various Ministries under the Government of India, was very very arbitrary. Mostly those people are appointed who are out of touch with the sentiments of the people, with the feelings of the people and with the urges of the people. Referring to the Fourth Finance Commission I was saying that the Finance Commission had no knowledge of the stresses and strains under which some of the States in India were working. They have given a formula to decide this thing which is, more or less, rigid and inflexible. If such formulae are to be evolved, we could have done it without incurring the expenditure on this Finance Commission. A computer could have done this. A few Members of Parliament could have done this. This could have been done also by some officers of the Ministry. As I said yesterday, the very

urgent claims of some of the States had been scuttled; and they had not been taken due notice of.

Take, for instance, West Bengal which is a problem-ridden State, a State which is having a constant influx of refugees and which is undergoing all kinds of suffering, physical, mental and emotional. What has the Finance Commission given to them? Has it given any weight to these factors in regard to that State?

Then, take the case of Assam. Assam is a State in which infiltrators go as gaily as some of us go to a fair. We have not been able to stop the infiltration. Moreover, Assam has been subject to the incursions from the Pakistan people, from the Nagas and from the Chinese and from all those subversive elements that we have across the border of our own country. What concession has been given to that State?

Then, there is the State of Kerala. Kerala is a problem-State of India. I think the Finance Commission should have gone out of its way to create more employment opportunities in that State, and that could have been done only if the Finance Commission had given something more to that State, but that has not been done.

The fact of the matter is that the needs of the States have not been taken into account. My hon. friend was talking about the States vis-a-vis education. Now, I would like to speak about the States vis-a-vis the Finance Ministry. I am not talking about the States vis-a-vis the Finance Minister, because he is a very tender-hearted and kind-hearted person. But what is happening is this, that they are reducing the States to dole-earners; all the States of India are now being reduced to the condition of people who go out

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

Shri D. C. Sharma: Yesterday, there were so many points of order raised in regard to quorum and so, I could not have my say properly.

Mr. Speaker: I am told that the chairman who was presiding was ringing the bell again and again to indicate that the hon. Member should conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: No; he asked me to continue my speech today.

Shri K. D. Malaviya (Basti): That was not for Shri D. C. Sharma but for some other Member.

Shri Sonavane (Pondharpur): I had rung the bell thrice to indicate that he should conclude.

Shri D. C. Sharma: He permitted me to continue my speech today.

Government are making so many exceptions in regard to regulatory duties, special excise duties and cesses etc; these will not be distributed. That is regarding one Bill.

Then, I come to the second Bill. According to that, if a State has imposed any tax on the sale or purchase of sugar, tobacco, cotton fabrics, silk fabrics, woollen fabrics, and rayon or artificial silk fabrics by or under any law of that State, then no sums shall be payable to that State under clause (a) or clause (aa), or as the case may be, under clause (b) in respect of that financial year.

So, I would submit that on the one hand, the distribution has not been made equitably, and on the other hand, some of the sums which should have been there partly or wholly have been withheld from them. Therefore, I feel, being a Member of a State and not being connected with any Ministry in any sense of the word, that the States are being reduced to a state of almost beggary.

Then, take the Bill in regard to the estate duty. Of course, the proceeds of estate duty are distributed according to what Government get and the sums are distributed on a proportionate basis. But I would say

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

that this estate duty is the prerogative of the States. Of course, you may say that we have passed a law already and we cannot go beyond that law. But, sometimes, the laws are inequitable, and we do not have any chance to point out the inequity of those laws, and, therefore, I would say that so far as the estate duty is concerned, I feel that there should have been a more generous distribution.

In conclusion, I would request the hon. Finance Minister who is very generous in many ways that he should have a look at this Bill again and deal with the States more generously; some of these States are in a state of penury; some of them are in a state of emergency and some of them are in a state of trouble. Therefore, I would submit that the hon. Finance Minister should try to deal with those States more generously.

श्री युद्धबीर सिंह (महेन्द्रगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं जिन को केन्द्र की तरफ से ड्यूटी लगती है, उस को विभिन्न प्रान्तों के अन्दर कैसे बांटा जाए, उसके बारे में जो चौथे फाइनेंस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट है उस को कानूनी रूप देने के वास्ते सदन में यह बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

ये जो तीनों बिल इकट्ठे आये हैं इन तीनों के बारे में एक बात और एक खास पहलू की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ और वित्त मंत्रालय का और केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान भी इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इस में कोई शक नहीं कि जब यह चौथा वित्त कमीशन मिला था, जब इस की बैठकें हुई थीं, या जब इस कमीशन ने देश का दौरा किया था यह देखने के वास्ते कि किस प्रान्त को कितना भाग मिलना चाहिए, उस समय सम्भवतः देश की अब जो पाकिस्तान के हमले के बाद स्थिति हो गयी है वह नहीं हो। अब पाकिस्तान का हमला होने के बाद, मैं देश के अन्य भागों के बारे में विशेष रूप से नहीं कह सकता,

लेकिन पंजाब जिन विशेष परिस्थितियों में से गुजरा है उस संदर्भ में बात करते हुए मैं केन्द्रीय सरकार तथा वित्त मंत्रालय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि इस मामले में पंजाब के साथ कोई विशेष न्याय नहीं किया गया है। जो कुछ वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पंजाब को दिया गया है उस को देखने के बाद मालूम पड़ता है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब की तबाही को देखते हुए पंजाब के प्रति अपने उत्तरदायित्व का परिचय नहीं दिया है, वह पंजाब की तरफ से विल्कुल बेखबर है।

13.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ खींचूँ कि पंजाब के राज्यपाल सरदार उज्जवल सिंह ने जालन्धर में यह स्टेटमेंट दिया है कि और जानी नुकसान के अलावा जो नुकसान पंजाब सरकार ने मोटे तौर पर आंका है, चाहे वह नुकसान खेती बाड़ी का हो या कारखानों का हो—वह बहुत गहराई में नहीं गए हैं—करीब 22 करोड़ रुपए का है। इस में और जो बहुत से नुकसान हुए हैं उन की रकम शामिल नहीं है जैसे जो नुकसान प्रमत्तसर, गुरदासपुर और छरेटा में जो बहुत से कारखाने बन्द हो गए हैं और जिन की वजह से 15-20 हजार मजदूर बेकार हैं। अगर यह हमला न हुआ होता तो कारखानेदार उन कारखानों में और पैसा लगाते और उन में कुछ और काम बढ़ाते, जो कि नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता। यह नुकसान इस 22 करोड़ में शामिल नहीं है।

वित्त मंत्रालय कह सकता है वह और शकल में पंजाब को मदद कर देंगे। मगर अब जब कि यह बिल इस शकल में लोक सभा में आया है, तो मुझे कोई कारण नहीं दिखलायी देता कि पंजाब पर जो हमला हुआ और उस से जो सारी तबाही हुई है उस को आंकने का काफ़ी मौका, ड्राई महीने का, केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास था, फिर भी इन शिफारिशों

का। इस सदन में पेश करने से पहले पंजाब के मामले में विशेष सहायता देने के लिए क्यों प्रयास नहीं किया गया, जिस से पता चलता कि केन्द्र भी सारे मामले में सजग है। देशवासियों के दिमाग में यह बात है कि पंजाब तो सारी चीजों में सब से धागे है, भ्रष्ट में भी सरप्लस है और कारखानों के उत्पादन में भी काफी धागे है, इसलिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को उस के प्रति कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं है। यह बात पहले तो समझी जा सकती थी लेकिन अब जब कि 22 करोड़ का नुकसान पंजाब का हो चुका है, जैसा कि राज्यपाल द्वारा बताया गया है, और केन्द्रीय सरकार से कोई चीज छिनी हुई नहीं है, कि किस प्रकार खेती बाड़ी से ले कर कारखानों तक को इस हमले से पंजाब में नुकसान हुआ है, इस सब के बावजूद मैं नहीं समझ पाता कि इन मिफारिशों का क्यों इन में मंजूरान किए बगैर पेश किया जा रहा है जिस में पता चले कि पंजाब के मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार पूरे तौर से सजग है।

पंजाब के मामले में मेरी और लोक तथा राज्य सभा के अन्य मेम्बरों की पंजाब के कुछ सीनियर मंत्रियों से बातचीत हुई थी। उस में उन्होंने पार्टी के डिसिपलिन के कारण साफ तौर पर तंग नहीं कहा, लेकिन परोक्ष रूप में उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब में खेतीबारी तथा कारखानों को इस हमले से नुकसान हुआ उस को देखते हुए इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार जो सहायता देने के लिए बचनबद्ध थी, वह उस ने नहीं दी।

एक बात मैं यहां साफ कर देना चाहता हूं। जैसा कि मैंने ऊपर बताया, पंजाब को इस हमले से 22 करोड़ का नुकसान खेतीबारी तथा कारखानों में हुआ है, इस के अलावा गुरदासपुर, भूमतसर, फीरोजपुर और उन से नगे एनाकों को काफी तबाही का सामना करना पड़ा है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के दिमाग में यह बात साफ हो जानी चाहिए कि जैसी उस की देखी हरकत पंजाब की और पिछले डार्ड तीन

महीनों में रही है, अगर धागे भी यही रही और उस ने जो लड़ाई के कारण पंजाब में नुकसान हुआ है उस की क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं की तो यह निश्चय है कि एक या डेढ़ साल में पंजाब देश की पिछड़ी से पिछड़ी स्टेट के मुकाबले की स्टेट हो जाएगी। वह जो घास-गस के जिले हैं जो दस, पन्द्रह या बीस मील का इलाका है जहां कि दुनिया भर की फसल पैदा होती थी, दो महीने पहले तोपों की मार जब घाई थी तो वहां से लोग हट कर पिछली तरफ चले गये, गोला बारूद की मार से।

वह तबाही हो गया। यह सारी खेती की तबाही की हालत वहां पर मौजूद है। बटला, गुरदासपुर का इलाका जो 20-25 मील के अन्दर पड़ता है, हमारा छराटा भूमतसर का इलाका यह तमाम इलाका बिल्कुल बमों की मार के अन्दर था और साखिरी बम छराटा पर गिरा है। उसी प्रकार भूमतसर का और यह सारे का सारा लुधियाना का जो 10-15 या 20 मील का इलाका है वहां पर चल रहे उद्योगों की हालत बड़ी खस्ता है और नाबत यहां तक पहुंच गयी है कि उन पर कोई भरोसा और विश्वास न होने के कारण बैंकों ने एडवांस देना बन्द कर दिया है। सरकार की तरफ से उन्हें कच्चा माष, कांयला, बिजली या और अन्य सामान मिलना चाहिए कारखानों को चलाने के वास्ते मगर कोई गारन्टी देने को तैयार नहीं है। उन इलाके के लोगों का जो कि उद्योग चलाते हैं कहना है कि हमें केन्द्र की तरफ से सहायता नहीं मिली है। केन्द्रीय सरकार का इस सारे के सारे मामले के अन्दर क्या रख है। यह जो हमारे मामले बिल पेश है उस से साबित हो जाता है। इन दो, डार्ड महीनों में पंजाब में जितना नुकसान हुआ है उस की पूर्ति के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोई खास धांट पंजाब को नहीं दी है। पंजाब में हाल की लड़ाई में जो नुकसान हुआ है उस की क्षतिपूर्ति के वास्ते कोई विशेष रकम की सहायता केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पंजाब को नहीं दी है। मैं सरकार को चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं

[श्री युद्धवीर सिंह]

कि अगर ऐसे ही स्थिति का बनाये रखना तो पंजाब की साल, डेढ़ साल के बाद बहुत ही गिरी हुई हालत हो जायेगी। आज पंजाब की हालत यह है कि वहाँ पर नहरों के घन्दर पानी की कमी है, बारिश हुई नहीं है, और अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तुरन्त पंजाब को विशेष रकम सहायतायें मंजूर नहीं की तो पंजाब भी अन्य प्रान्तों की तरह घनाज के मामले में डेफिसिट परिया हो जायेगा और उसे भी अपने प्रान्त की जनता का पेट भरने के लिए भारत सरकार से घनाज के लिए प्रार्थना करनी पड़ेगी। केवल जय किसान और जय जवान के नारे लगा देने से काम नहीं बनने वाला है और देश में खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन अधिक नहीं होने वाला है। अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने तुरन्त इस ओर ध्यान दे कर सक्रिय कदम नहीं उठाया तो एक दो साल के बाद पंजाब इतनी गिरी हुई हालत को प्राप्त हो जायेगा कि वह भी घनाज के मामले में डेफिसिट प्रान्तों की तरह अन्य इलाकों से घनाज मंगवा कर उसे अपने प्रान्त की जनता का पेट भरना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरी प्रार्थना है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार समय रहते चेते। मैं सरकार को साफ तौर पर चेतावनी देना चाहता हूँ कि अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उधर ध्यान नहीं दिया और अपना दायित्व पूरा नहीं किया तो पंजाब आज जिस शक्ल में दिखाई देता है वैसा दिखाई नहीं पड़ने वाला नहीं है। लुधियाना जो कि छोटा जापान कहलाता है और यह सारा इलाका जो कि मैनबस्टर कहलाता है और जिस के लिए कहा जाता है कि यह तो यूरोप का एक टुकड़ा है वह वैसा बने रहने वाला नहीं है। यह बात बिल्कुल साफ है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के अच्छे तरीके से घांट दिये बगैर वह इलाका उभर नहीं सकता है।

पंजाब को मदद देने के बजाय हुआ यह कि भारत और पाकिस्तान की फौजों के बीच साढ़े तीन बजे सीज फायर होता है और उस के 4, 5 घंटे बाद ही यह पंजाब

मूबे के डिवीजन का बखेड़ा खड़ा कर दिया। अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि इस चीज का असर क्या पड़ेगा? उधर पहले ही पंजाब की हालत खस्ता हो चुकी है। ताँपों की मार से और बमों के गिरने से फसलें चाँपट हो चुकी हैं, करीब 22 या 25 कोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ है और उस से तो अभी वह उभर नहीं पाया है उल्टे यह पंजाबी मूबे का मसला फिर से ला कर बीच में खड़ा कर दिया गया। एक ओर तो श्री राम किशन यह कह रहे थे कि परमात्म के सामने कुछ समय के लिए प्रार्थना जब कि देश के मामले खतरा मौजूद है तब तक कम से कम इस सवाल को सामने मत लाओ और पंजाब को पिछली मारों से सम्भलने का मौका दिया जाय, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे नन्दा जी ने इस पंजाबी मूबे के दबे-दबाये प्रश्न को फिर से जनता के सामने लाकर खड़ा कर दिया। पंजाब के लोगों का ध्यान फिर से इस बखेड़े की तरफ लग गया है। दरअसल जब कि देश में पूरी शान्ति व एकता गी जरूरत है ऐसे समय इस तरह के विवादग्रस्त सवाल को खड़ा करना उपयुक्त नहीं था। केन्द्रीय सरकार अगर इस मामले को फिर से सामने रख कर समझती है कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी से मुक्त हो गई है तो वह गलती पर है। यह खाली प्रवेने कोई प्रान्तवाद का प्रश्न नहीं है। अगर आप चाहें हैं कि पंजाब जिस तरीके से दो महीने पहले था या जिस तरीके से पंजाब खेती की पैदावार में सब से आगे था और अन्य प्रान्तों को खाद्यान्न सप्लाई करता था उस की वह घनाज में सर्गलस वाली जेजेशन बनी रहे तो इस तरह की सरकार को हीन बलि को त्यागना होगा। जरूरत इस बात की है कि पंजाब में मिनाई की जहां भी कमी है जरूरत है, उस द्यूबवैलों से पूरा करें, नहरों में प्रतिरिक्त पानी दे कर और जाड़े बिजली दे कर उस कमी को पूरा करें।

पंजाब के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी यह कह रहे थे कि पंजाब में सब से अधिक कमी अंग्रेजी

बाद की है जिस को कि तत्काल सरकार को पूरा करना चाहिए। श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने देशवासियों से अधिक धन उगाने की प्रीति की है और चप्पे, चप्पे जमीन पर यहां तक सड़कों के किनारे और गमलों तक में खेती करने की प्रीति की है तो जाहिर है कि पंजाब को इस दिशा में एक बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण रोल भूदा करना है। पंजाब इस मामले में बहुत कुछ कर के दिखा सकता है बाकी जरूरत इस बात की है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उसे स्पेशल ग्रांट दे और वहां की क्षतिपूर्ति करे। पाकिस्तान से अभी हाल की लड़ाई के फलस्वरूप जो और हमसे हमारे भाई रेपयूज बन कर घाये हैं, वहां से उबड़ कर इधर घाये हैं और उन के लिए त्यागी जी ने जो कैम्प आदि खोलने और अन्य सहायता प्रदान करने की चर्चा की थी तो बहुत करता था ही क्योंकि उन बेबारों का तो उस में कोई अपराध था ही नहीं। मेरा इन कटु बातों का कहने का तात्पर्य महज यह है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार अब भी बने और आगे आ कर पंजाब को जितनी क्षति हुई है उस की वह स्पेशल ग्रांट दे कर क्षति पूर्ति करे। भारत सरकार को पंजाब के मुकसान की भरपाई करने के लिए एक्स्ट्रा ग्रांट स्वीकृत करना चाहिए। यदि केन्द्रीय सरकार इस दिशा में सक्रिय कदम उड़ती है तो देश में जो हमारा आज भनाज अधिक पैदा करने का आन्दोलन है वह राकन हों सकेगा और हमारा पंजाब उस में 50 प्रतिशत से अधिक अपना सहयोग दे सकेगा।

Shri K. D. Malaviya: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, has raised, in my opinion, some very relevant issues for the consideration of Government. With regard to the appointment of these Finance Commissions periodically and the allocation of resources to various States, I personally feel that some re-thinking is needed as this idea of the appointment of Finance Commissions has been handed down to us from very olden times and it has not been refreshed by the creation of conditions

and circumstances consequent on the change of environment in the post-independence period. The entire question of allocation of resources has now to be given a new orientation from the point of view of the new social objectives before us.

It is not enough perhaps to take into consideration the largeness of a State and the amount of tax collected from that particular State and then try to do justice with regard to distribution of funds from the point of view purely of the quantum of funds and the numbers involved. Then again, what is the objective of spending that money? We have to think about it very seriously. The backwardness of a State is one of the considerations. But more important, in my opinion, is the total integration of the conditions of the country and the social objectives which we have set before ourselves to attain. For instance, we have developed the philosophy of building up and giving a new dimension to public sector activities under our socialist objectives. We daily complain of shortage of resources. I personally feel one of the difficulties that face Government is on account of a certain pattern of distribution which we have taken for granted with regard to the resources that we get from the people. We have got to see that the marriage takes place between the fulfilment of the objectives that we have and the physical resources that we mobilise to invest in those objectives in such a manner as to produce the best results. If we have other considerations before us, those considerations which have been before us for some time, they have got to be changed now. The time has now come to transform our concept with regard to expenditure of money.

Of course, my hon. friend, Shri Yudhvir Singh Chaudhuri, has also raised the question of the economic difficulties the Punjab Industries are facing. For such problems obviously Government have got resources and

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

they can meet the, because they are short-term problems which have cropped up due to circumstances which do not happen every day, which have nothing to do with the day-to-day progress of the country and the objectives before us. Government have got means and they can meet such situations. But the development of industries, of the economy of the country and the natural resources is a long term difficulty. These factors are of prime importance with regard to certain import of raw materials. We want to reserve our resources for expenditure on particular objectives. I could just give one illustration: scarcity of sulphur in the country. There is basic scarcity of sulphur in the country and we are not going to solve it by the routine method of importing sulphur and converting it into sulphuric acid and use it for various chemical industries for defence and other economic development purposes. Here is a raw material available to us: iron pyrites. It has got almost unlimited amount of sulphur in it and it has to be exploited. Therefore, the policy of government ought to be to extract sulphur out of our local resources found in Bihar. For that there is no particular attention paid because there are the questions of economical extraction of sulphur and the resistance of the private sector because they know the easiest course is to import sulphur from abroad and then convert it into sulphuric acid in their own installations. Government should allocate specially reserved funds for the availability of sulphur to the nation for various purposes. The distribution of excise duties must play its part. The entire problem of allocation of resources should be looked from this angle; it should be linked with the economic necessities of our social objectives. This is a point which needs consideration by the government. Because of vastly changed circumstances, we have to change our concept of distribution of funds also and we have to cut ourselves away from that old concept of

just merely distributing money because we have got money. This entire concept of national outlook will be enforced more purposefully if we do away with this idea that we have got Rs. 5 and therefore we may give them Rs. 2, because that is their due share. The justice behind the distribution should be not on account of the numbers that inhabit that State or region but because of the necessity of the nation.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta (Alwar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the report of the Finance Commission must have been discussed in the House prior to the bringing in of these bills. That would have been the proper course. Just now Shri Malaviya was referring to a very important question about the policy of reallocation of finances for special purposes. The present method by which these Bills are brought before the House for percentage distribution is the old theory and it requires a very big change. In the report of the finance commission, the Chairman, has put in a note of dissent. This is about the planning commission; he has charged that the planning commission is an unconstitutional body, formed against the Constitution. Government has not been able to say a word about this. He is of the opinion that the planning commission should also be a statutory body, and not a body set up by and for politicians. At present the chairman of the Finance Commission was of the opinion that the commission was competent to deal with all such points as are dealt with by the planning commission. It is only because of certain other ideas of the government that this has come in. The States have got certain inherent rights for taxation. It has come to the notice of the people that sales tax levy in the States leads to corruption; instead the government should levy excise duties. They say that the States are not agreeable to do this. My point is that whether they do so because of the political power that they hold about this or

because of economic factors. So far as economic factors are concerned, I think there can be ways and means to give them some amount of revenue by means of excise duties in place of sales tax. But so far as the question of having a sort of power is concerned, it is quite a different method. If the States insist that sales tax should remain the government of India should also reconsider the question of allocation of funds to them. At present the government only allocates certain funds; it does not wield any power of control over expenditure of these funds and this leads the state governments misusing funds in their own way and even against the directions of the planning commission. The time has come when the whole tax structure of the country should undergo a radical change. A commission should be appointed to see how the allocation of taxes between the States and the Centre should be there and if need be the Constitution may also be changed. Even this finance commission has given the idea about it that a special commission should be appointed to go into the plan expenditure. The question is now a centralised one while there is a slogan for decentralised way of production, decentralised way of shifting small industries to the rural sector. If that is done the whole structure of the taxation shall have to be revised. There is considerable contradiction between the two. Unless the government is very keen about ending it, this anomaly will go on as it is today. At present what the States do is this. They are trying to tax to the highest level and on the other hand there is a gap to be filled in by the central government from taxation according to the finance commission report and also by grants in aid. All these three things are going on; that has led to the whole trouble. Therefore the time has come when we should see that a more simple procedure is there and there may not be so much need of having a finance commission revision every five years which complicates the things all the more. Mr. Yudhvir

Singh has raised a very important point about the present position of the border States. I come from Rajasthan which enjoys the same position. It is a very backward State because of so many reasons; there are the tribal people and the scheduled castes there. The desert is there. The finance commission had not the power to allocate funds in that way and hence the question of grants in aid from the government comes in. It may be argued that it is a temporary phase. If we see the situation of the State, it is not a temporary phase; it is a chronic phase. Therefore, seeing to this chronic phase, the allocation of funds as envisaged in the Bill requires a radical change in percentage and all these things which have not been touched by the Commission as they ought to have done.

At present there are certain subjects which are in the concurrent list, and certain subjects which need to be taken over by the Government of India, for example production of electricity, power and irrigation. Every one now has come to this conclusion that unless and until there is a central authority, for power, nothing can be done substantially. If a central authority is there and an All-India grid system is there, the whole question of giving allocation of funds to the States will have to be changed. Therefore, when we see to these allocations, we should see to these basic problems, whether the States which have got at present incomes from land revenue, forests, excise duties and all these things, will be allowed to have further taxation in other directions, or whether the Centre should take over these things. My opinion is that the Centre should take all such things as electricity, and the reallocation of funds in that direction must be in the light of the steps taken by the Centre. Of course, the States, according to their own resources, must be allowed to have

[Shri Kashi Ram Gupta]

their own industries in the public sector to the maximum possible extent, and also in the private sector, and if public sector industries are given, the allocations will be there according to that position.

Therefore, the present way of allocating funds should undergo a radical change in that respect that if we allocate funds and we also categorise them specially, for special use, then, of course, there must be proper use, proper control of the funds by the Centre over the States. Otherwise, the present position is that every State demands the maximum and spends in its own way, giving poor results, and at the same time taking no responsibility.

For example, about this agricultural production, the real power lies with the States, and the Centre has to co-ordinate this and everything in that respect has to be done according to the Central directives, but the directives are not followed. Therefore, while passing this Bill, which is a temporary phase, I request the Finance Minister to see that the whole taxation structure of the country is put into such a simple form, and the procedure is so simple, that all these central directions and complications are avoided, and all those methods that result in or lead to corruption must be avoided if we are to have a scientific method of taxation and a scientific method of giving a right proportion to the States in a right way.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Alvares.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The bell is being rung..... Now there is quorum.

Mr. Alvares (Panjim): The Finance Commission in its report has raised some very fundamental issues, and it would have been advisable if

the Government and the Finance Minister had asked the House to consider the recommendations of the report as such. It grows upon one's mind that while there is a large measure of autonomy in the political arrangement, as regards finance, there is more and more centralisation in the hands of Government. One comes across complaints throughout the report, where the representatives of States, who deposed before this Commission, have made out this point.

For instance, they have complained that since the first Finance Commission gave its report, a new and important innovation has been introduced into our economy, and that is developmental planning, and therefore neither the Constitution nor the Finance Commission in the past have taken this new important feature of development expenditure into consideration. They would have liked to do so, but because of the restricted terms of reference given by the President, they were unable to go into this question. They have suggested that even if it is necessary to amend certain articles in the Constitution in order to give relief for the development expenditure in the States, this should be speedily undertaken.

At the moment there are two criteria on which the States have complained, and it is obvious that a large amount of centralisation of revenue is taking place. In the first instance, the States have complained that those taxes which the Government have worked are not sufficiently exploited, and often in this House we have raised the same cry. We have said that where it is possible for Government, not necessarily in these taxes that are shareable or divisible but in other cases, Government is not making sufficient efforts to draw out all that is necessary from possible sources, and in the absence of this full exploitation, the share of the States where these taxes are shareable comes to a lesser extent than is anticipated.

The second point is in regard to certain additional excise duties which are in lieu of sales tax levied by the respective States, for instance on textiles etc. It is a general complaint that the Union Government have the discretion to vary this additional textile duty, and because of the discretion to vary, the rights or shares accruing to the States are variable, and as a consequence of this they are not able to make any plan in advance, not knowing the extent of the shareable income that they are going to receive from the Centre. Many discussions or many formulae have been suggested to determine the share of the States in the divisible pool of taxes.

14 hrs.

Sir, may I suggest that one of the important facts—which is not so much taken into consideration—is that a large number of States are in need of finances for social development purposes. Article 275 of the Constitution itself lays down the responsibility of the Centre to give grants-in-aid to such States as have to undertake developmental work and incur developmental expenditure for the rehabilitation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. While this is a specific recommendation, there are vast areas for social development quite outside this mandatory rule, and therefore, I think, a point has been made out that as far as the demand of the States for the availability of more divisible funds for developmental expenditure is concerned, this matter should be examined by the Government also.

The third point is, when the Finance Commission first came into existence, there was not so much of plan expenditure, which now overshadows current expenditure. The whole context has changed now and, therefore, the States rightly feel that when they have taken up the responsibility of quite a big degree of planned expenditure, their share from these divisible assets should be larger than it is.

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Having said this, the next point is that there has been a plea made for some form of consultation. It is true that when the President under article 274 of the Constitution makes a recommendation and sets up a Finance Commission, or he gives permission for any Finance Bill to be introduced in the House, he has to take the interests of the States into consideration. While I am sure he does that, nevertheless, there has been a necessity for a more direct consultation between the Centre and the States whenever new taxes are being levied or any relief or variation on the existing incidence takes place. Therefore, may I suggest that in addition to the consultation or examination of the Finance Commission's report, it would be advisable for the Finance Minister to consider a suggestion that there should be a permanent machinery by which such consultation can take place perennially and not necessarily at certain periodical intervals, so that the requirements of the States are kept in constant attention before the Finance Minister and the Union Government?

When we are considering this question as to what should be the share or what proportion of the divisible assets should be made out between the Union Government and the State Governments, one more consideration comes to my mind, and that is the question of making provision for servicing the loans raised by the State Governments for paying interest and amortisation. Today, there is no such provision. We all know the Reserve Bank of India has complained time and again, because of the heavy borrowing of States from time to time, they are helpless and have to refuse the States as much money as they would like to get; the fact that they complain, shows that the States are borrowing beyond their means to pay back. I do suggest that the way the States have been burdened has to be gone into.

[Shri Alvares]

The public debt of the various States has increased phenomenally. I quote some statistics. I will give the figures for the public debts; I do not want to refer to the loans in respect of the States in this context. But I will give the House a few instances to show how public debt has increased from 1952 to 1956. In Andhra it has increased from Rs. 122 crores to Rs. 418 crores; Madhya Pradesh, from Rs. 22 crores to Rs. 247 crores; Bihar, from Rs. 122 crores to Rs. 418 crores; Madras, from Rs. 50 crores to Rs. 403 crores; Maharashtra, from Rs. 55 crores to Rs. 502 crores and in West Bengal, from Rs. 43 crores to Rs. 526 crores. I am only giving a few instances.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): How does it compare with Central borrowing?

Shri Alvares: That is independent of this, because the Finance Minister can bring in notes or borrow from the Reserve Bank, but may I say that the States have no means by which they can borrow except from the public and from the Government of India and from the Reserve Bank. Therefore, there is no such provision today. This has been made out by the report, and there appears to be no provision by which the States can pay back; not because there is no procedure for paying but because there is no possibility of the States liquidating the vast public debts that they build up in the course of implementing their own projects and some of the projects of the Central Government.

Now, I was dealing with the question of the States complaining that they are not getting their due share of the divisible pool of the duties. Let us take the total excise levy of the Government of India during this period and let us examine whether the case has been dealt with fairly. Between 1951 and 1966, the Union excise duties rose from Rs. 67 crores to Rs. 819 crores. The sales-tax rose from Rs. 60 crores to Rs. 315 crores.

This proves that while the Centre has the discretion and the authority to a vast spectrum of taxes and has the right also to vary and increase the incidence of taxes on certain items, it is not possible for the States to do so, and therefore, as I said in the beginning, we have come to a situation where, while there is autonomy for the States in the political arrangement in this country, financially, the finances are getting more and more centralised in the hands of the Union Government and the Union Finance Ministry. Therefore, all these points need consideration. A discussion of the basic report of the Finance Commission would have elucidated many points raised therein and cleared many of the fears expressed by the States that they are losing more and more authority and, shall I say, the items for levying taxes because of the need that the Central Government has felt to levy them by itself and give the States a part of those duties.

Therefore, I would suggest that these points that I have made out may be taken into consideration by the Finance Minister and, above all, request that the Finance Minister will set up a department which provides for perennial consultation between the States and the Union Government so that the problem of the States are kept in constant attention by the Finance Minister.

Shri A. N. Vidyalkar (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wish that before we discussed these Bills, the report of the Finance Commission had been discussed in the House alongwith the basis on which they have made their recommendations, so that the House could have an opportunity to express its opinion on them. I feel that the basis on which the Finance Commission makes its proposals required alteration, in view of the new situation that has arisen and the new needs that are being felt by the States as well as

by the Centre. I agree with the suggestions made by some of the Members that the whole structure of taxation requires review, the whole basis requires review, because in the States it is being felt that the States possess very meagre resources. The Centre has better resources. Meanwhile, during so many years since this division was made, the conditions have very much changed from what they were at that time, and the character of the resources has also changed. Therefore, it is very necessary that we should review how these allocations should be made and how these resources also should be allocated. The whole question requires a lot of fresh consideration. I feel that most of the States—especially Punjab from where I come—have not received consideration which was very necessary and which was due. Punjab has not received that much consideration which was due to it in view of the circumstances in which my State is finding itself today. Since Independence, Punjab has been facing and confronting a situation and is expecting always some kind of difficulties at its frontiers and on that account its economic condition also is very much affected. It has to meet certain extra expenditure in various ways, directly as well as indirectly. Often situations are created in which a State has to incur various types of indirect expenditure. All those considerations have to be kept in mind. The allocations made by the Finance Commission do not satisfy the present needs. That is why I said it would have been much better if the Commission's proposals had been discussed earlier and then on that basis these Bills were put before the House. I wish the Finance Minister examined this question and reviewed the whole situation, because if we do not meet the requirements of the situation, various difficulties will arise, resulting in discontent. Although I support these Bills, I hope the Finance Minister will sympathetically consider the needs of those who are placed in difficult conditions as Punjab is. I also plead for other States like Orissa and Bihar

which are not in such favourable position. Their condition also should be reconsidered.

Our purpose should be that each State should prosper and acquire all the needed resources, so that it is able to make progress. The allocation should be not on the basis of collection made in each State or its population or its resources, because a State which is already rich should not get more and a poorer State should not get less. That is not equitable distribution. I think the basis of distribution should be changed and I hope these matters will receive very sympathetic consideration of the Finance Minister.

Shri Radhokal Vyas (Ujjain): Sir, I fully associate myself with the views and feelings expressed by the previous speaker. I feel strongly that the considerations on which allocations are made to different States should be considered in the light of the positions of the different States. The previous speaker referred to his State of Punjab and some other States. May I also invite the attention of the minister to the state of affairs in Madhya Pradesh. It is surplus in food, but unfortunately in irrigation it is the most backward State. Only 6½ per cent of the cultivated land is under irrigation there. We have potentialities for starting more than 300 irrigation projects. If one or two projects are taken up in each plan, I am afraid even in a hundred years all the projects cannot be taken up.

Similarly, in the matter of roads and communications also Madhya Pradesh is lagging behind so many other States. It is a vast area and villages are far away from one another. Large funds are needed to connect the villages with the main roads. This is not within the means of the State. It cannot do it. If things move as they do now, I am afraid Madhya Pradesh would be lagging far behind during the coming years.

[Shri Radhelal Vyas]

Similarly in regard to education also it is lagging behind. You will be surprised to now that this year we could not open even one primary school. As a matter of fact, we had to appoint 30,000 teachers, but out of this we could appoint only 15,000. We had no funds. It may be said that it is the fault of the State. The State has done its best to levy as much tax as it could and no source has been left untaxed. If our position is compared with the position in the neighbouring States, in some matters Madhya Pradesh has reached the saturation point and there is no further scope for taxation. There is vast unemployment and great poverty. Therefore, the consideration which should weigh with the government should be not income or population, but the backwardness of a State. After all this is one country and the whole of it has to progress and no part of it has to be left behind.

One important point about this problem State of Madhya Pradesh is that 34 per cent of its population consists of scheduled castes and tribes who are very backward. Besides, in the Chambal ravines every day we hear of so many dacoities, murders, loot, etc. It is a daily phenomenon. The State Government has to spend a lot of money to maintain law and order and still it has not been able to cope up with it fully. A large amount of its income is being spent on this. There are other points also, like drinking water. If a government cannot provide even drinking water to its people it cannot be called a Welfare State.

Shri Yashpal Singh: Even to MPs.

Shri Radhelal Vyas: There are 4000 to 5000 villages in my State which have got no drinking water facilities. Crores of rupees are needed to provide social amenities, communications, education, medical relief, law and order, roads and irrigation. Irrigation is necessary not only in the interests of MP but of the whole country. I submit that these factors should be

taken into consideration while making allocations to different States.

For example, the income-tax collected in a State is taken into consideration. In my State, we have got factories belonging to Birlas and other industrialists in Indore and Ujjain also, with their head offices located at Bombay and Calcutta. The income-tax derived from them is credited to the account of those States and not of Madhya Pradesh. Of course, it goes to the Centre, but the Centre distributes it on the basis of collection in each State. That is why Maharashtra and West Bengal get larger sums, because the income-tax derived from these factories is shown as being collected in those States. This fact also should be taken into consideration.

With these remarks, I would appeal to the minister that at a later stage, he might kindly reconsider this and see that no State lags far behind other States.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Sir, I also associate myself with the observations made by some of my predecessors regarding the desirability of the Finance Commission's report being placed before this House and discussed, before these Bills are placed here. The main difficulty which exists now is that on account of the development programmes which we are planning, the liabilities of the local governments are increasing. Commensurate with the liabilities, their sources of income are not increasing. Therefore, the States, naturally, look up to the Centre for more and more help. This year they have found out that the three Bills are coming in simply to augment the share which is to be given to the States by the Centre. These Bills are only for that purpose. There is also the Railway Convention Resolution which is going to come up. That is also for the same purpose. So we find that the question of the sources of income of the States is a matter for very serious consideration. At the same time, the liabilities are also of the States and the Centre, increasing

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in view of our programmes of progress and development along with the additional liabilities put upon them by unforeseen circumstances like war and other things. So when demands are made in the name of the States, I would ask the States also to see—they have also this duty—that the Central Government is in a position to feed themselves as well as give a proper share to the States also. That can be done only if we give them what help they require for the sake of augmenting the income of the Central Government so that there is sufficient fund left with them for allocation to the States also. Therefore, this is not the time for us to urge upon a re-thinking of the formula in favour of the States. This is a question which cannot be deferred indefinitely for the future.

I, therefore, think that the proposals as they are today have to be passed. There is nothing wrong with these proposals. But my suggestion is this that very soon the Finance Minister should take into consideration the question of appointing a Commission that shall go into the whole question of the liabilities and the proportion of shares which have to be given to the States out of the Central Government's income. That question should be examined more comprehensively and exhaustively.

With these remarks, Sir, I think the suggestions made by the Finance Commission and the recommendations made by them which are incorporated in these Bills are such as should commend to the approval of the House. I lend my wholehearted support to these Bills.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : उपाध्य, महोदय, यह जो विधेयक हमारे सामने है, केन्द्र सरकार जो ग्रामदानी राज्यों के बीच में बांटती है, उसके सम्बन्ध में है। इसके बारे में सबसे पहले मैं यह धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि जब से योजना आयोग कायम हुआ, योजना आयोग ने एक अत्यन्त

महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया है। किसी भी योजना का, जिसका आधार सामाजिक न्याय और समाजवाद है, उसका उद्देश्य होना चाहिए कि हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न इलाकों में जो विकास को लेकर गैर-बराबरी है उसको मिटाना, और हिन्दुस्तान के सभी इलाकों का विकास करना। यह एक बहुत बड़ा गद्देश्य किसी भी योजना का होना चाहिए। लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि योजना आयोग ने इस महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की ओर बिल्कुल ध्यान नहीं दिया। उपाध्य महोदय, यहाँ तक मामला है कि पिछले बजट सत्र में मैं ने एक सवाल पूछा था कि विभिन्न राज्यों की ओर विभिन्न राज्यों के अन्दर जो जिले हैं, उनकी फी ग्रामदानी ग्रामदानी क्या है, जवाब आया कि अभी तक सरकार के पास आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। जब ये बुनियादी आंकड़े सरकार के पास नहीं हैं तो मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि ये लोग योजना कैसे बनाने वाले हैं। कल के लिए मैं ने एक और प्रश्न दिया है और उसमें इसी बात को दुहराया है कि क्या पिछले सात आठ महीनों में सरकार ने इसके सम्बन्ध में आंकड़े इकट्ठा किये हैं। मुझे पता नहीं कल मुझ को क्या वित्त मंत्रालय से जवाब मिलने वाला है।

लेकिन मैं आप का ध्यान जो लोक-नाथन् साहब की एक संस्था है उसके द्वारा जो जांच की गयी थी उसके निष्कर्षों की ओर खींचना चाहता हूँ। और उसमें बताया गया है कि पहले दिल्ली में प्रति ग्रामदानी ग्रामदानी 871 रुपये थी 1960-61 में।

एक माननीय सदस्य : किताब का नाम बताइए।

श्री मधु लिमये : "डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ऑफ नेशनल इनकम बाई स्टेट्स 1960-61।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

इसमें दिया गया है कि दिल्ली की धामदनी की धादमी 871 रुपया, महाराष्ट्र की 468, बंगाल की 464, पंजाब की 451 थी और दूसरे जिनकी सब से कम थी उनमें एक नम्बर है बिहार का जिसमें की धादमी धामदनी केवल 220 रुपए थी, राजस्थान में 267 थी और उड़ीसा में 276 । (व्यवधान)

एक माननीय सदस्य : उत्तर प्रदेश ?

श्री मधु लिमये : जो बताया है वह ठीक है । मेरे पास ज्यादा समय नहीं है । मैं राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से बात कर रहा हूँ ।

पीटर फ्रलवारिस ने कहा कि मैं मेरे क्षेत्र की बात कह रहा हूँ । बिल्कुल नहीं । इस वक्त मैं केवल राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से बोल रहा हूँ और मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि जब मंत्री लोग यहां बात करते हैं तो राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को नहीं धननाते । मैंने राजस्थान और उड़ीसा का भी जिक्र किया जो मेरे क्षेत्र नहीं हैं । तो उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक कसौटी की धादमी धामदनी की हो गयी ।

दूसरी ओर एक बुनियादी चीज है साक्षरता वाली । उसका उल्लेख मैं इसलिए करता हूँ कि हमारे संविधान में कहा गया है कि सभी लोगों को मुफ्त शिक्षा देनी चाहिए और उसको अनिवार्य बनाना चाहिए । तो उसके आंकड़े क्या हैं ? उसमें भी, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप देख लीजिए कि जहां तक साक्षरता का सवाल है :

जम्मू काश्मीर में केवल 11 प्रतिशत लोग साक्षर हैं,

मध्य प्रदेश में 17 प्रति शत,

नागा प्रदेश में 17 प्रति शत,

राजस्थान में 15 प्रति शत,

उत्तर प्रदेश में 17 प्रति शत और

बिहार में 18 प्रति शत लोग साक्षर हैं ।

तो साक्षरता की भी आप कसौटी लगाइए, कुछ क्षेत्र हमारे देश में बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए, अविकसित हैं, और कुछ क्षेत्रों ने प्रगति की है । उसके कई कारण हैं ।

उसी तरह यहीं पर बहस चली खाद्य की ओर उसके बारे में बार बार खाद्य मंत्री ने उर्वरकों की चर्चा की । प्रचारात्मक खाद्य का महत्व मैं कम नहीं समझता हूँ । लेकिन चूंकि वह एक ऐसे इलाके से आते हैं जहां काफी पानी का, सिंचाई का इंतजाम किया गया है, इसलिए उनके सामने सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समस्या है उर्वरकों की । लेकिन कुछ ऐसे भी क्षेत्र हमारे देश में हैं जहां पानी का ही इंतजाम नहीं है । तो ऐसे क्षेत्रों को केवल आप फर्टीलाइजर (उर्वरक) दे देंगे तो उससे खेती की पैदावार बढ़ेगी नहीं, बल्कि फसल मरेगी और उपजाऊ जमीन खत्म हो जाएगी ।

अब उसके भी आंकड़े ले लीजिए आप । उसके बारे में इन आंकड़ों को आप ध्यान में नहीं रखते हैं योजना बनाने समय, इसलिए अर्थ करना पड़ता है । मैं कोई, प्रान्तीयता की बात नहीं करता । जम्मू काश्मीर, आन्ध्रप्रदेश, मद्रास और पंजाब इनमें सबसे ज्यादा सिंचाई का इन्तिजाम है । महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात तथा मैसूर में पांच, छः या सात, प्रतिशत जमीन पानी से, सिंचाई से, भीगी है ।

तो वे जो सारी विषमताएँ हैं, गैर बराबरियाँ हैं, उनको खत्म करना सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य योजना आयोग का हो जाता है । इस लिए मैं चाहूंगा कि धामदनी के बारे में और राज्यों में यह जो आयकर तथा यह चुंगी धादि का जो बंटवारा होता है उन को लेकर एक बुनियादी शिक्षात्मक मैं रखना चाहता हूँ । आविष्कार जिनकी धामदनी ज्यादा है ऐसे व्यक्तियों के ऊपर हम तरह तरह के टैक्स कर लगा रहे हैं । धामदनी कर, एन्टेड टैक्स

है। इसी प्रकार खर्चों के ऊपर कर है। जो इनाम वगैरह दिया जाता है उस के ऊपर भी कर है। उसका मकसद एक मात्र यह है कि कुदरत का जो कानून है उस के अनुसार यानी अगर ऐश्वर्य समय को माना जाय तो कुछ लोगों के हाथ में सम्पत्ति और धामदनी तो बहुत ज्यादा प्रायेण और कुछ लोग हमेशा के लिए गरीब रहेंगे। इसलिए इन दोनों के द्वारा धामदनी का समान बंटवारा करने का प्रयास होता है क्योंकि सरकार के हाथ यह सारी धामदनी जब धाती है तो शिक्षा के ऊपर, स्वास्थ्य के ऊपर या दूसरी चीजों के ऊपर राज्य खर्च करता है और सम्पत्ति का एक तरीके से बंटवारा होता है तो जिस तरह व्यक्ति व्यक्ति के बीच में और विभिन्न वर्गों के बीच में धामदनी का बंटवारा करने का प्रयास कर योजना की मार्फत किया जाता है उसी प्रकार मैं यह धर्म करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा सारी जितनी व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, हम अनुदान देते हैं राज्यों को या प्रायकर का बंटवारा करते हैं, चुंगी का ऐक्साइज का बंटवारा करते हैं उनके बारे में बुनियादी तौर पर सोचना चाहिए और निरक्षरता को खत्म करने के लिए, प्रविकसित इलाकों को प्रागे बढ़ाने के लिए सिबाई का इंतजाम करने के लिए इनका इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। एक सब से बड़ी बात फ्री धर्म: जो धामदनी है, आज शहरी इलाकों में बहुत ज्यादा, और बंगाल और महाराष्ट्र का इसलिए जिसका जिक्र करना पड़ा क्योंकि बम्बई और कलकत्ता इन प्रान्तों में है, इसलिए फ्री धामदनी धामदनी में ज्यादा हो जाती है। इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि जो धामीय इलाके चाहे बंगाल के हों या महाराष्ट्र के वे उन्हीं तरीके से धर्म हैं। तो योजना आयोग और वित्त मंत्रालय में मैं यह कहूँगा कि अगर उसके लिए संविधान में कोई तरमीम करने की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है तो वित्त मंत्रालय ऐसी तरमीम से प्राये और यह साफ कर देना चाहिए कि

धायन्दा मैं यह जो धामदनी का बंटवारा किया जायेगा, अनुदान वगैरह दिया जायेगा चुंगी कर का बंटवारा किया जायेगा, प्रायकर का बंटवारा किया जायेगा महज इस बात को लेकर किया जायेगा कि जो प्रविकसित, पिछड़े हुए और गरीब इलाके हैं उनको प्रागे बढ़ाये।

एक बात मैं और धर्म करना चाहता हूँ। जैसे सिबाई है, निरक्षरता है, तो कुछ और विशिष्ट चीजों को लेकर हम अनुदान दे दें, यानी निरक्षरता को खत्म करने के लिये राज्यों को मदद दी जाय, उसी तरीके से सिबाई के लिए मदद दी जाये। विशिष्ट उद्देश्यों के लिए हम मदद देंगे तो मेरा खयाल है कि उसके बारे में हम लोग अच्छी तरहकी कर पायेंगे।

एक आखिरी बात मैं और निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। यह जो फ्राइन्स कमिशन की रपट है उसमें कुछ लोगों ने कहा है कि इस कमिशन के अधिकार और योजना प्रायोग के अधिकार, दोनों में टकराव है। एक तो संविधान के अन्दर कानूनी रूप में बना है और दूसरे के लिए कोई संवैधानिक, यानी प्राईन का कानून का अधिकार नहीं है तो यह टकराव तो हो जाता है। अब या तो इन दोनों को मिला दिया जाये और उसके कानूनी अर्थात् संवैधानिक मान्यता दी जाये या फिर उसकी दो कमेटियाँ रहें। एक जो योजना का व्यापक काम है वह करे और दूसरा यह जो बंटवारे का काम है उस काम को करे लेकिन इनके बारे में कानूनी और संवैधानिक सफाई जरूर होनी चाहिए और हमारे देश में जो विषमताएँ हैं गैर बराबरी है शहरी और धामीय लोगों के बीच, तरफका किए हुए इलाके और पिछड़े इलाके के बीच, इन सब में समानता लाने के लिये इन अधिकारों का और हथियारों का इस्तेमाल किया जावे। बस इतना ही मुझे इस अवसर पर धर्म करना था।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri D. N. Tiwary.

How much time would the hon. Minister require?

The Minister of Finance (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari): How much have I got, Sir?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We can go up to 3-13 P.M.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I would require twenty-five to thirty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Very well, After one more speaker I will call the Finance Minister.

Shri D. N. Tiwary (Gopalganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the development of a country is just like the development of the body. If any limb of the body is weak while the other limbs have developed strongly, the body will still remain weak. Similarly, if certain parts of the country are backward and are weak economically the whole country will be weak, because that weak part will drag the whole country with it and it will be dead-weight on the whole country. I am not ashamed of talking about my constituency or my State in this regard, because those States which are very backward should be given preference. When my friend Shri Madhu Limaye was speaking and somebody said "you are talking about your constituency", he protested. I am not ashamed...

श्री मधु लिमये : इस में शर्म की बात नहीं है

Shri D. N. Tiwary: From the statistics that have been given by my friend Shri Madhu Limaye about the per capita income of the States, you will find that for Bihar it is less than Rs. 220; and even in that, there is a big chunk in the State where it is less than Rs. 100 per year, and that is the chunk of North Bihar

where the population is about 2 crores, nearly one-twentieth part of the whole country. And especially in the portion Darbhanga and Saran the income is just Rs. 72 per capita per year. There was a question here, sometime when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, and great controversy arose. He had said that in certain parts of the country, among certain category of populations in the country, the income is three to four annas per day, then a great controversy arose, and it was refuted. But these statistics prove that what he said was right. How can a man live on three annas per day? Land in North Bihar is very fertile, it is one of the best in the whole country. But due to the negligence of the State or the Central Government—I do not want to apportion blame—that part of Bihar has remained very backward. The people are not dull, they are intelligent. It has produced people like Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Maulana Mazrui Huq and others. But due to man-made arrangements... (An. Hon. Member: God-made.) I cannot say God-made, because God has given the best land there, but we still remain backward; not one family or two, but the whole of North Bihar. There is no industry there except the sugar industry. A large number of people are unemployed. I would draw the attention of the hon. the Finance Minister—I have faith in his ability, integrity and impartiality—and I would request him to make out certain proposals, for that part of the country, so that it may come, if not on par, but near par with the other parts of the country. I would suggest that many industries can be located there. A jute industry can be there, in Motihari; bagasse industry can be there for making paper etc. in Saran. If the hon. the Finance Minister, who is a very able man, appoints a committee to go into the details about the backwardness of North Bihar. I think the people of North Bihar will remain very grateful to him and he will be improving the lot of the people there.

So far as other matters are concerned, education and other things, there too education in North Bihar is not on par with the education in South Bihar. If the percentage of literacy in South Bihar is 20, in North Bihar it is 13 or 14. So in every sphere, whether economically, educationally or otherwise, North Bihar is very backward. And it is also backward in the distribution of income, so far as Estate-duty, excise duty, etc. are concerned. I have seen the chart of distribution and here I find that Bihar is given only 10 per cent. This, I think, is according to the population. What steps have been taken to give more money to Bihar with the explicit direction to use that money for the improvement of backward areas? There is no provision for that in this Bill. If it is not possible to allocate it here then additional funds should be allotted in some other way so that that part of the country may be brought on par with other areas. A few years back a Member from Uttar Pradesh raised the question of Eastern UP. He tried to show how Eastern UP is very backward. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru heard that speech he appointed a committee to go into the matter and suggest ways and means to improve the position of that region. I do not know what happened to that committee, whether any report has been submitted by that committee, whether the Government has considered that report and implemented it. In any case, I would request the Finance Minister to appoint such a Committee for North Bihar so that he may know how to improve the lot of the people there and what to do there.

I do not want to take any more time of the House. I would again appeal to the Finance Minister to look into the matter. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Finance Minister in the budget session. Bihar is not deficit in natural resources. In fact, it has rich natural resources in abundance. Yet, I do not know why it has

become the poorest State in the whole of India. Even to exploit the natural resources it is necessary to have funds. So, I would request him to find ways and means to help this State in order to bring it on par with other States.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is somewhat difficult for me to answer the various points raised by several hon. Members in the course of the discussion on these Bills, for the reason they covered a very wide ground. I would at once concede that points made by hon. Members are quite valid in themselves because they are matters pertaining to particular States and the levels of prosperity in those States which, as I said before, are valid and have to be looked into.

But the basic point that has to be understood is this, the difference between a statutory obligation to devolve certain revenues on the State and also a devolution which is made on a discretionary basis taking into account the need for development all over India which is done on the recommendations of the Planning Commission. I certainly do not claim any merit or any reputation for being infallible but, as I understand it, the arrangement that we have in the Government of India today is as nearly perfect as it could be in the administration of a country which has a federal constitution. The States are very largely autonomous in their own sphere and for the preservation of that autonomy the element of discretion is taken away from the Central Government in regard to devolution of finances which are needed for the purpose of administration of States following certain criteria. Then comes the other question of a uniform development, economic development, of India and the need of the whole country showing a certain amount of growth. That cannot be done on a statutory basis; nor can it be done for five years. That is where we have a permanent advisory body called the

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

Planning Commission which not only frames the Five Year Plan, it also frames the annual Plan and it also looks into the implementation of the Plan all the time and it advises the Government

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: But the Finance Commission has questioned the very constitution of the Planning Commission.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I may be permitted to have my say. The hon. Member had his. What I say may not be palatable to the hon. Member, but it cannot be helped. I think the hon. Member has said many things which may not be to the liking of many Members. In fact, what one hon. Member has to say about one State may not be palatable to a Member from another State because each hon. Member is pleading for his State.

Now I come to the dichotomy that exists between the work of the Finance Commission and the work of the Planning Commission. Of course, it is not for the first time that the members of the Finance Commission have raised this point whether their work is necessary or whether the Planning Commission should take over their work and become a statutory body. In fact, the Planning Commission cannot become a statutory body because the ultimate right of what should be done and what should not be done should vest in this House and that cannot be taken away, except in so far as the States are concerned. There I think this House cannot do anything except giving an advice and that devolution is made on the basis of a Commission appointed under the Constitution. Well, that area is taken away from any question of discretion. If the Planning Commission recommends and we make an allocation to the various States, it is subject to this House accepting it. The House has to accept it, without which the Government can do nothing about it. It may be that, as the hon. Member, Shri

Limaye, put it, in the process of functioning, we may be functioning wrongly; it is possible. There may be room for improvement. In fact, I concede that there is considerable room for improvement. But all this improvement is contingent on the resources being available. Of course, if the fault is laid on the door of the Central or State Governments that they do not spend the money allotted to them effectively and efficiently, well, it is a different matter. But in the question of apportionment of resources the main factor that is needed is the question of resources being available. That is neither here nor there.

I will come to the question of Finance Commission. The Finance Commission takes note of some of the necessities for the functioning of Government and suggests certain basis for appropriation of revenues and also transfers a little more funds from the Centre to the States. They have transferred only Rs. 140 crores per year from the Centre to the States as grants-in-aid. Well, I cannot complain because the transfer of money to the States is made on the basis of an obligation which is a statutory obligation. All that I can say is, if I do not have enough resources for the Plan I have to cut down the allotment for various projects or cut down some projects altogether.

The basis of allotment of money to the States has been questioned. That is the very reason why we appoint a Finance Commission. Is it possible for us, representing as we do several States, all sitting here—assuming for a moment that I became *functus officio*, I am not a Minister but I am sitting here as an ordinary Member—supposing we are told that this is the amount of money available, can we sit down 500 and odd of us here, and allocate money to the different States? Will we be in a position to take into account every particular need—and

the needs are there and they are real—in the various States? Is it possible for us to make a suggestion for devolution? No, it is not possible. That is why we appointed an expert body. May be their judgment, from our own individual standpoint of view, is wrong but, by and large, I must say that the States have approved of the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Well, you may say that the criterion on which these recommendations have been made is not fair. Some hon. Member mentioned that the devolution should not be 80 per cent on the basis of population and 20 per cent on the basis of collection but it should be entirely on the basis of population. Maybe, it is right; I do not say, it is wrong. It is a question which has to be decided and it has got to be decided by somebody other than a group of people who, in the case of Uttar Pradesh Members, might say, "Let it be on the basis of population", and in the case of Maharashtra and Bengal Members, might say, "No, no; we will do it on the basis of collection". It may conceivably be that the next Finance Commission might say, let it be 90 per cent on the basis of population and 10 per cent on the basis of collection; or, they might even say, do not take it on the basis of collection but take it on the basis of population. But it is also necessary that we must give some incentive to the States where we are making the collection. I have got certain difficulties in the matter of collection because I have got to go and get the restraint order from the States and the States will have to collect it when I am not able to collect it as arrears of land revenue. Their collectors have to be put in motion. So, some kind of a vested interest in collecting has to be left to the States. If you take it away altogether, the States—Bombay and Bengal—may not co-operate. I think, these are the factors that guided the Finance Commission to make these recommendations.

Another hon. Member, a very respected Member for whom I have got very great respect and even affection, questioned about the merits of the Finance Commission members. May I say in all humility, with great respect to my hon. friend, Shri Sharma, that I do not often claim for things for which I am not entitled, but I do say this that if any outside body evaluates the selection of members of the Commission this time, it would say that this is about the best selection which could possibly have been made.

The Chairman of the Commission, who very kindly agreed to take over this somewhat onerous responsibility, is not only an eminent jurist but is a person with a great deal of wordly knowledge and equipment. In fact, I was most happy when he agreed to serve on this Commission. I can also say that I did not make the selection myself. We decided that in view of the past experience the Chairman should be a person with a judicial background and I had requested the Chief Justice to suggest a name. He suggested the name and I accepted it; I did not want to make the suggestion myself except to tell him that I would like to have a person with a judicial background but also a man of worldly knowledge. I was very happy that Shri Rajamannar agreed to do this work in spite of great inconvenience to himself and I am most thankful to him for having done that.

The other members were a former colleague of our in this House, Shri Mohan Lal Gautam, who certainly brings in the political aspects of this kind of work that is necessary on the Commission; Professor Karve who has not only unlimited experience of general finance but also of various details of human living being a very seasoned co-operator and a man with a completely objective frame of mind; Professor Babatosh Datta who is an economist of a great deal of reputation; and an officer from the Finance Ministry who I thought was eminently fitted

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for this kind of thing because of both his statistical and general knowledge. I do not agree with my hon. friend, Shri D. C. Sharma, that the qualifications of the members of the Commission is something which is lacking; they had qualifications which are the best that we could possibly get and assemble in a commission of this nature.

The second thing is about the various things that they did. After all, to a very large extent, they had got to be guided by the evidence and material prepared by each State. If a State has defaulted that is a different thing; but each State has its own development problem, loan problem, need for the sinking fund and various other difficulties that they had felt. All these things were put before them. It may be that everything that is put before them could not be accommodated; it is not that they were not aware of it. It is one thing to be aware of a particular thing, but another thing to accommodate it.

In fact, I happen to know that even in Delhi where, as some hon. friend opposite put it, the per capita income is very high compared to the rest of India, there are pockets of acute misery and suffering. All that we have to do is to go to the slums to find these people. New slums are coming up. We are aware of it; but then what can we do about it? It can only be done on a planned basis and in a general sort of way. An isolated problem can be dealt with if we deal with it administratively for the time being; if we built a few more houses for these people that might solve it, but then fresh people are also coming all the time.

Take the question of water supply to certain areas in Delhi. We know it is defective, but until we get the major water supply problem conquered, we cannot do this kind of thing. More realisation of a problem does not mean that we have a solution for this because the solution is governed by various other factors.

So, I do not think that it is correct to say that the Finance Commission have not taken into account all the factors of standards of living, difficulties of the people, want of water supply and things of that sort. My hon. friend, Shri Malaviya, said that the Finance Commission must also be aware of the need for sulphur in this country, of the existence of pyrites in Amjore and of the development of it so that we can stop imports. It is something for which you must have a commission, virtually a Planning Commission, which has to look into the various things. That is the duty of the Planning Commission. My hon. friend, Shri Malaviya, said about certain very relevant factors with regard to sulphur; but that is a matter which the Planning Commission is looking into. Whether the Amjore Pyrite Company, which is a public sector company, is doing it properly or not; whether we should have more organisations or whether we should give it to the private sector are matters for the Planning Commission and not the Finance Commission to recommend.

Therefore, much of the criticism that has been levelled against the Finance Commission, I am afraid, is due to our own desire for development of our State and India and, at the same time, asking this body to do something for which they were neither equipped nor were they intended to do. Here it is a question of statutory devolution of Central finances to the States on certain criteria placed before them. As I said, it is quite possible that what they did was right or wrong. For instance, Professor Sharma, mentioned whether they had taken into account the deficit of the States. In page 59, paragraph 133, they have taken the deficit by multiplying it five times. In fact, they say that the deficit in Kerala for five years would be Rs. 104 crores and for Orissa Rs. 145 crores. I do not know whether the mere fact that the deficit is there, the deficit is right, whether the deficit could not be

avoided. You may go into that question. I think, they have taken that into account when they suggested a certain devolution in page 75—Grant-in-Aid of Rs. 121.89 crores; but that was not all. They also mentioned that they were not able to take into account certain additional liabilities incurred by Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Andhra in regard to dearness allowance because the information asked was not forthcoming in time. They suggested that Government might take this matter into account when finalising the proposal. I felt that the Government should not be asked to do his work. So, I requested Professor Karve, who was a member of this Commission to go into this again. He took a period of four days to go into it and make certain recommendations. I did not want to exercise the discretion—my discretion or that of the Government of India—in this matter. I thought, since the facts were mentioned by the Commission, it is better to ask a member of the Commission to do this work and he very kindly did it, so much so that there is an additional devolution made on the basis of the deficits which they acknowledged would be right and deserving.

15 hrs.

Then, the question comes in about the needs of the States. We should also consider one matter when we speak of the States. The primary responsibility for the administration of the States is with the States themselves. There are certain factors where they want outside help. That is where the Planning Commission comes in; but whether they spend more on the Plan or development, or on the social services or on roads or nationalisation of road transport, or on building big offices, is a matter which is entirely within their discretion. Maybe, the Planning Commission might recommend that since the State is expending money on non-essential things, we are not able to

allocate more money for them in the Plan. That is possible; we might draw their attention. But it is a matter over which we have no control. Mr. Kashi Ram Gupta mentioned that we should have control over the States. If we have control over the States, the federation goes. We cannot have control. In fact may I mention that I do not have control over States even to prevent them from taking my money. I do not say it is my money; it is the Centre's money. One Chief Minister objected to my saying my money. I am merely mentioning it because for the time being I am the Finance Minister whoever it may be, X, Y, Z tomorrow, but it is the Central government's money and it is being taken without so much of a 'by your leave' and you have to find money for the purpose of balancing the budget or have deficit financing. I am not in a position, the Centre is not in a position, unless we invoke the provisions of article 360 of the Constitution to declare an emergency for taking over control, to have control. That is a very extreme remedy which we cannot use. So, we have to leave it to the State legislatures to see that the finances are properly managed. I have no control. I can only draw their attention. Somebody said there should be consultation. I think Mr. Alvares said so. There is very close consultation. I can tell you this. All the Chief ministers are friends of mine and whenever they come I meet them and I meet their finance ministers; I meet their finance secretaries; we sometimes go there and meet these people also. There is consultation. One thing I cannot do and that is, I cannot tell the State Chief Ministers of finance ministers what taxation I am going to levy; it is not possible; that is the prerogative of the Finance Minister and his colleagues here which he could not share with the State governments. It is not possible. Even my colleagues sometimes are not told until an hour before the presentation of the Budget. On general policy matters we do have consultation frequent-

[Shri T. T. Krishnamachari]

ly. In fact I have even asked as preliminary consultation with the finance ministers for the finance secretaries to meet here so that we can discuss the problems, administrative problems.

Shri Alvares: What about the complaint of attrition of items taxable by the States and the non-exploitation of items surrendered to the Central Government?

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I have got to levy taxes. Should somebody come and tell me: you levy. I am not responsible to them; my responsibility is to the hon. Member. The hon. Member may say: you are not doing this; you should do that. But I cannot be responsible for somebody who does not vote for me, who cannot send me out of office or keep me in office. Hon. Member has to vote for the budget; people in the State do not vote for my budget; they vote for their own budget. We have consultation but there is no question and I cannot share the responsibility which I owe only to this House and to nobody else. This House is my master, you can turn down what I say; you can ask me to do something else; either I do or I go out. I have no responsibility for anybody outside this House, not even the other House . . .

(Interruptions.) In regard to the question of finances, it is only this House which has got responsibility; it can only make recommendations—the other House. You are solely responsible and I do not want the hon. Member even to suggest that he should surrender any of his responsibilities to somebody else. I am completely under the control of this House finally. The other House can make recommendations but it is for this House to approve whatever has to be done in the matter of financing. Since 500 of us cannot sit down and say the percentage should be this, the grants in aid should be this; So we have appointed a Commission which the Constitution makers in their wisdom have provided for in the Constitution. The complaints made so far have to be taken with this difficulty

that we cannot go on altering this. Having entrusted it to them, we can supplement that. Supposing there is deficiency, we can do that. Mr. D. N. Tiwary mentioned about Bihar. I am fully conscious of this problem. May I tell him—of course man makes proposals and they say God sometimes disposes them—but I do hope if God does not dispose of these proposals I feel that in about three or four years, many people might be envious of his part of Bihar because today what has happened is this. Kosi Dam and Kosi canals are coming into fruition; the Gandak dam and the canals are coming up; Buri Gandak projects have all been completed. Of course we have taken probably a lot of more time than we should have. Now, if the problems of waterlogging do not arise, if we can provide them with seed, fertilisers, expert advice in regard to variation of production, I can foresee within a very limited time—I hope I will live for the next three or four years—that this area would perhaps be one of the foremost areas in India in regard to production of food. Again this question was discussed here in this house threadbare during the last three or four days; we take certain areas which yield quick results for the purpose of flogging it, what they call package programmes, select certain districts not because of any partiality—to any particular province but mainly because of the need for obtaining certain results and that is what my colleague here said yesterday, the Minister of Food and Agriculture, that we should flog the areas where irrigation potential is there, where other facilities are there so that we may increase food production. That does not mean that we would neglect areas where there is no irrigation potential; we will have to find water. Somebody said about M.P. In fact God and the States Reorganisation Commission created States which administratively it is very difficult; it has collected certain areas as States where pockets of arid areas are considerable. One colleague of mine mentioned about certain irrigation to be done in certain parts of M.P. I had to tell him; I had

some idea of M.P. when I was in charge of Bhilai; I used to go out with an old Irishman, an engineer and in that area he used to say: you can go 2000 feet deep but there is no water and the only way in which you can get water is to have it stored; that will go for even three years if need be. That is why in Bhilai we have reservoirs, not one but three reservoirs to supplement them even if there is failure of rains for three years so that that does not make the steel plants to become idle. I agree that it is a very unfortunate position and administration has to be careful. The same thing was said about Rajasthan. Rajasthan is a desert. But it is quite possible in the course of the next few years, Rajasthan canal may change some parts of it; I am not at fault about it; I wanted Rajasthan canal to be started, that organisation, as quickly as possible but various legislative and other bottlenecks are there. When Rajasthan canal takes shape, when Ghaggar water comes to certain parts of Rajasthan, when Chambal project is completed and if it is possible and if we can bring Narmada water to the fringes of Rajasthan, we may have a circle of green belt round the desert. In between that desert cannot be changed; the green belt might come. These are the things which could be done.

Sir, the problems in a country like this are so big and you cannot ask this poor finance commission to take up the work of the administration of the States, to take up the work of the Central Government, the work of the Planning Commission and make recommendations that will fill every lacuna that we see staring in our eyes. Whatever remarks the hon. Members have made, which are possible of being implemented to some extent, I think we will make a note of them and put before the Planning Commission. Of course it is not necessary but we have a saying in Tamil: it is only the child that cries gets the milk. I have no doubt that all these children round about in the States

have got loud voices; they cry all the time. My only trouble is there is not enough milk to go round.

I am grateful for the various suggestions that have been made; they have been made in all good intentions to show the defects of our administration of our planning and the lacuna that has got to be filled. I realise the enormity of the task but nevertheless my gratitude is none the less.

Shri Kashi Ram Gupta: The question is, an eminent person, the Chairman of the finance commission in his note of minute of dissent, has raised two very important points. One is that the planning commission is not constituted according to the Constitution. The other is about the sales tax of the States. He has pointed out that it must be merged into excise duty. I may point out that in Rajasthan postal stamps are asked to be charged by the sales tax department for tax. That needs clarification.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: This is what the hon. member has said. An arbiter has the value of an arbiter and nothing more.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

Shri J. P. Jyotishi (Sagar): I have a small point to raise.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now take the Bill clause by clause. The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 5, the Enacting Formula
and the Title were added to the Bill.

Act, 1962, be taken into considera-
tion."

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Additional Duties of Excise
(Goods of Special Importance)
Act, 1957, be taken into considera-
tion."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall now
take the Bill clause by clause. The
question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Enact-
ing Formula and the Title stand
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula
and the Title were added to the Bill

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the Bill further to amend
the Estate Duty (Distribution)

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We shall
now take the Bill clause-by-clause.
The question is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting
Formula and the Title stand part
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 to 3, the Enacting Formula
and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question
is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.12 hrs.

GOA, DAMAN AND DIU (ABSORB- ED EMPLOYEES) BILL

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs and Minister of
Defence Supplies in the Ministry of
Defence) (Shri Hathi): I beg to
move:

"That the Bill to provide for the
regulation of the conditions of ser-
vice of persons absorbed for
service in connection with the ad-
ministration of the Union territory
of Goa, Daman and Diu and for
matters connected therewith, be
taken into consideration."

This is a small Bill with five Clauses,
but it is an important Bill—important
from the point of view of integrating
the services of persons who were, and
are even now, serving in connection
with the administration of Goa, Daman

and Diu and also in some of the Central organisations or departments of the Government of India. Four years have passed. I agree that this Bill should have been brought up earlier. However, even now it is not too late. The persons in service are naturally anxious that there should be certainty about their future. If anything worries the service class, that is the uncertainty through which they have to pass. Therefore, we have tried to bring in this Bill in this session itself.

It is known that, during the Portuguese regime, there were various grades; there were no regular pay scales; they had a particular law under which the services were being regulated. In certain cases they were paid from the collections made. In some cases like the Railways, Telegraphs, etc., there were Corporations and although they were officers of the Corporation, we have absorbed them—about 5,000 employees. 1,240 are in the Departments of the Central Government. Although they have been absorbed, yet they are governed under the old Act of the Portuguese Government because we have no law. It was first thought that it might be possible to regulate or make rules without coming to the Parliament or without having an Act of Parliament, but as those service conditions were governed by a decree, having the force of law, it was thought that it would be better to bring it before the Parliament and have an Act of Parliament.

This Bill enables, under Clause 3, the Central Government to make rules for the regulation of recruitment to absorbed posts and the conditions of service of absorbed employees; and for the regulation of the conditions of service of persons who were in the service of a Corporation (whether known as a junta or otherwise) immediately before the 20th day of December, 1961, and who on or after that date either served or have been serving in connection with the administration of the Union territory of Goa, 2157 (A1) LSD—8.

Daman and Diu or in any of the Departments of the Central Government.

In making these rules, we will take into consideration the fact that the officers or persons in service do not suffer. It is intended that whatever salaries they are drawing now will be protected. When they are fitted in our cadre, their present pay will be protected and in the future increments, whatever they get, it will be merged. The second thing is that whatever leave they have earned will be carried forward and they will be entitled to that leave. So far as the allowances are concerned, if they want to opt for the allowances of the Central Government, it will be open to them to do so. So far as the persons who have already retired are concerned, they will not be affected and they earn their pension and they will have it without any difficulty. Others can opt to be regulated according to their old rules of pension, if they want. There also, we shall be liberal. But the only thing is that if they opt for them, then naturally they would not have the benefits which they would get under the Central Government scheme for pension, whatever we have such as gratuity, death-cum-retirement benefit or family pension etc. They can have either of the two; if they would choose for the other, they would not have this, but if they would choose for this, they would have this.

Therefore, all efforts will be made, as I have mentioned, to treat them as liberally as possible and to give them the option also.

The real necessity is this. Many of them have been absorbed in the Central Government departments and now they have to be integrated, and that could not be done unless we had an Act of Parliament.

Two or three amendments have been tabled, and I would like to deal with them just now so that the Members who have tabled those amendments may understand our view point.

[Shri Hathi]

The first amendment standing in the name of Shri Alvares and Shri Shinkre reads thus:

Page 2, line 22, after 'pension',
insert—

"or be deprived of any benefits already given under any decree or law in force."

So far as this is concerned, I have already said that their pay, their leave will all be there. Secondly we have said that sections 6 and 24 of the General Clauses Act will apply; that means that all the rights that have accrued will continue to accrue; that is, if they have earned pension, they will get it; they will get whatever pay they are getting. If they exercise the option and they choose, that is a different matter. Otherwise, they will be entitled to get whatever they are getting.

There is only one point here which I should make clear and that is regarding the age of retirement. Though it is not mentioned here, I would like to point out that the age of retirement is 65 at present under the existing decree of the Portuguese laws. That decree is called the Overseas Functionaries Decree. Under that decree the age of retirement of those em-we integrate them with our officials and our service personnel, since here we have the age of retirement as 58, the age of retirement is 65. But when ployees also from now onwards will be 58. But as for those who have retired at 65, they will get the pension under the old rules up to the date when the Bill is passed into an Act. That is the only one thing where we shall have to do like this, because otherwise it would not be integrated properly; some people would retire at 65 while others who are working at the same table in the same room would retire at 58 and that would be a difficult thing. But, otherwise, all other benefits are there.

The second amendment is:

Page 2, line 5, after 'Administration', insert 'or any such post since taken over by the present Administration.'

All the posts have been taken over. Therefore, there is no question of any post not being taken over; all the posts that were there are now there and they have been taken over; therefore, there is no question of any post being left out. Therefore, this amendment is not necessary.

The third amendment reads thus:

Page 2, line 22, after 'pension', insert 'or be deprived of any benefits or rights enjoyed under any of the existing laws.'

As I have said already, sections 6 and 24 of the General Clauses Act would apply, and, therefore, that is also included.

Therefore, I would command this Bill for the consideration of the House and I hope the House will support it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of service of persons absorbed for service in connection with the administration of the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The time allotted for this Bill is 1 hour. I would like to know how many Members would like to speak. I find that there are about four or five Members who want to speak. Let them take about six to seven minutes each.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): I am grateful to the hon. Minister of State for the assurances that he has given. But in view of those very assurances I fail to appreciate the reason why he feels himself backward and reluctant

to accept the first amendment tabled by Shri Alvares and myself. If the question relates only to the acceptance by us of the age of retirement at 58, I am perfectly ready to accept it, and he can change the amendment slightly and insert the phrase that the retirement age shall be the one that is operative in the rest of the country and that would allay my fears and also my apprehensions.

As for the hon. Minister's contention that the other amendments do not appear to be necessary according to him, I beg to disagree with him. He has said that all the posts have since been taken over by the new administration. But I would like to point out to him that after the date mentioned in the Act, that is, 20th December, 1961, there are several new undertakings which were in private hands formerly and which have since been taken over by Government and similarly what was obtaining elsewhere or in other spheres in that territory has now become part of the public administration there, or rather, the administration of the State. For instance, the people who were formerly working in the electricity departments, and similarly some people who were working in the hospitals and other places in the nursing cadres and other such services have all been taken over by Government in the Administration of Goa, Daman and Diu. I fail to see any justification for not extending to them the same benefits as for the other Government employees have been contemplated in the present Bill. Even morally, I think that we should extend to them these benefits, after the liberation that has taken place in Goa, Daman and Diu. The very term 'liberation' connotes two main ideas. One is that because the people of these territories wanted liberation, therefore, the Government of India had taken the trouble . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): No trouble.

Shri Shinkre: It was trouble for our sake.

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Inspiration.

Shri Shinkre: It was inspiration or it was their right, but they had taken this trouble for our sake.

In these circumstances, I do not see any reason why Shri Hathi who has been so kind as far as the people of these territories are concerned, has not thought it fit to extend the benefit a little longer or a little farther. After all, we cannot admit that these people wanted liberation to deprive themselves of some rights which were vested in them at the time of the liberation, because nobody wants to cut the hand that feeds him. If Shri Hathi would be prepared to accept these two amendments, I do not see any point in making a quarrel with him.

There is one other thing that I would like to submit. As some of my distinguished friends and prominent friends in this House had voiced on a previous occasion, there is a tendency that is lately coming too much into sight or view, and that is of restricting very much the acts and leaving everything to the Central Government . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath: Delegated legislation.

Shri Shinkre: In some cases, that may amount to the negation of the rights vested in Parliament under the Constitution and it may permit the Administration to play sometimes according to its whims. I do not want to impute any motives regarding this. I know that the Government are very eager and keen and are in right earnest to see that the problem of the Government employees in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is solved forthwith without any dissatisfaction. But at the same time, I

[Shri Shinkre]

would like to draw the attention of the Minister of State to the fact that there is a growing resentment in Goa, among the employees not proposed to be covered by this measure. I have received two wires, one from the Chief Minister himself. I do not know how to put it, but unfortunately we have a Chief Minister who does appear to be awakening too late to realities, because his wire came to me only the other day. Since we are in a sort of very familiar atmosphere and there is no point in my hiding the truth or the real facts from the hon. Minister or in his trying to dupe me in this or that, I would like to read it out before the House.

Shri Hathl: One point. Where they actually in the service of the Goa administration at that time?

Shri Shinkre: They were not. Here comes the point. They now contend that as long as they were in private enterprise, they could have at least fought the private enterprise for their rights. Now that all the labour and industrial legislation has been extended to Goa, they would be in a first class position to fight their employers and get redress of their grievances, and acceptance of their rights. Now that the Government have taken over those enterprises, I do not see any reason why they should not extend the same benefits to those people, when they have accepted this principle. Otherwise, if the Government had left them alone, they would have seen how far they could succeed in their fight against their employers for the redress of their grievances.

With the permission of the Chair, I will read out the telegram I have received from the Chief Minister. It reads:

"Use your good offices to press Hathlji. Minister of State, introduce EFU Bill in Lok Sabha urgently stop Strike threat continues".

Shri Hathl: That is introduction of this Bill. I have done that.

Shri Shinkre: This came four days ago.

Shri Hathl: It was thought that this Bill might not be able to go through in this session. But now that is not the case.

15.31 hrs.

[SHRI SONAVANE in the Chair]

Shri Shinkre: There is the second part—the strike threat continues. In the first instance, it was scheduled to start on the 30th November. The date has been extended because the local government gave them some assurance that as soon as this Bill is passed in Parliament, they will be benefited and all their grievances would be redressed. But when I see that this legislation does not cover their case specifically, the threat of strike continues and will continue. There are about 5,000 people. I could also read out the other telegram, received from the President of their Union. He has told me that they have withheld the strike on the assurance given by the local government that as soon as this Bill is passed by Parliament, their service conditions will be regulated and brought completely on par with those of the other employees of Government. So if the hon. Minister could make it clear that this will also be extended to all such employees of the Government who have been absorbed by the Goa administration even after the date mentioned in the Bill, that is, 20 December 1961, I think the problem will settle itself. So there should be no objection to the acceptance of our amendment.

Another point I want to bring to notice is this. I do not know whether the intention of those who drafted the Bill is to bring within the purview of the Bill the municipal employees of Goa. Municipal corporations were also formerly treated under the Statute of Overseas Functionaries, EFU. If one goes through the definition given in the Bill, one is bound to nourish some sort of doubt that municipal employees might not have been

contemplated as coming within its purview. If the hon. Minister makes it clear that municipal employees will also come under its purview, that would clarify the position. Because they have no other statute to regulate their service conditions; after the Statute of Overseas Functionaries was extended to Goa, Daman and Diu, all the municipalities of Goa, Daman and Diu, at the instance of the administration functioning at that time extended it to almost all the municipal employees so much so that they even made it possible to shift government employees to municipalities and vice versa, provided they were holding the same ranks. So if the hon. Minister clarifies this and says that the municipal employees also shall be covered by this Act, that would set at rest all doubt. At this time we cannot move any amendment; only he is entitled to do so. If that is done, our friendly dispute in regard to this matter will immediately be settled.

Shri Hathi: There is no dispute as such.

Shri Alvares (Panjim): There is not much to discuss in this Bill except to tell Government that it was rather long in coming, and if it was introduced earlier, as he had said, many of the doubts and tension in the small territory would not have arisen at all. My colleague, Shri Shinkre, has drawn attention to the lacunae in the Bill.

The first, obviously, is that there is no statutory guarantee except through delegated legislation. Apart from this very unwholesome practice—here we are bound to put up with it because of the assurance of the Minister that what we have intended he will implement—there is just one point in this, that all the absorbed employees in the absorbed posts will be given the facilities that had existed on 20 December 1961. I hope this would mean a package deal to the employees because if he is going to remove only the age of retirement from the entire

service conditions that existed before 20 December 1961, that would be a sort of discrimination. Though I will not insist upon it, I would urge him to give it; if he is going to have them all other concessions, why does he not also give this one concession, because logically it was a part of the totality of service conditions that the Portuguese Government had at that time assured its employees?

The next point is, what is the definition of 'absorbed posts'? My hon. friend, Shri Shinkre, has drawn attention to certain employees who were absorbed by the Central Government or the Local Government after 20 December 1961. The term 'municipal employees of the administration of Goa including local self-governing bodies was just a misnomer. The administration was highly centralised. Everybody was nominated by Government, the President, employees, everybody else. Therefore, under such circumstances, where there was no local autonomy and every employee was directly or indirectly an employee of the Government. It stands to reason that even municipal employees should come within the purview of the Bill. There is no clarification of this point whether employees of municipal corporation in Goa are absorbed employees from absorbed posts. I hope the Minister will clarify the position in respect of them.

Secondly, Shri Shinkre has drawn attention to the employees of the electricity companies which are now taken over by the Union Government. These employees, it is true were employees of the private company. But immediately after liberation, when the Goa Government decided to follow the pattern of a local grid and later on of a Union grid, these employees were taken over and they became Union Government employees in absorbed posts. Their number is extremely limited, less than 300 or 400. I think it would be proper on Government's part to give the same treatment to these employees.

[Shri Alvares]

After all, these employees were serving there in those electricity companies at the time of the Portuguese administration and they had certain rights, and since they have now been taken over by Government, their employment is continuous from the point of view of continuous liability of the companies taken over by Government. I am sure that the service conditions of those employees in the companies taken over by Government will be allowed to continue as liabilities of Government. Therefore, they must continue to be protected as they were when they were employees of the private limited companies.

The last point is in respect of the railway employees. May I refer to a very important incident at the time of the liberation movement? In 1956, at the instance of the National Congress of Goa, the late Prime Minister suspended the railway service between India and Goa. At that time, the Area Officer of the Southern Railway, Shri Gopalakrishnan, issued a notification to all the employees of the Southern Railway which was administering the WIP railway—the Western India Portuguese railway—that the railway services were going to be suspended and all employees who wanted to remain loyal to the Government of India should come out for service in India,—I use the word “India” because then Goa was under the Portuguese—that these employees of the WIP Railway who opted to remain loyal to the Portuguese and serve the Portuguese railways in Goa would be considered to have resigned their posts and forfeit all privileges regarding gratuity, pension etc. About 900 employees, partly at my instance, came out of Goa to serve the Indian railways, for political reasons, to show their loyalty to India, and they refused to co-operate with the Portuguese colonial regime in Goa. These 900 employees are now here. These 900 employees had certain conditions of service. They want to come back now. But after they came out to India in 1956 till the liberation, a cer-

tain number of people had been recruited in Goa; these people who have been recruited and those who opted to remain with the Portuguese are now considered senior in service by the railway administration, with the result that those people who remained loyal to India and risked their life by coming out through underground routes from Goa to India, now find themselves junior, and deprived of promotion etc.

Shri Warior (Trichur): For patriotism.

Shri Alvares: I want to ask the hon. Minister what protection is given to them. There have been repeated representations to the Government of India by these 900 employees. The majority of them are still in Hubli. A few of them who were transferred back to Goa found that the senior positions have been taken by those who remained loyal to the Portuguese and those who are junior to them. This is a very important issue, because it is a question of principle, it is a question of loyalty to our nation, and it is a question whether the Government of India will honour its commitments to these nationalist elements who tried to disrupt the Portuguese railway system and aided the liberation movement by refusing to co-operate with the Portuguese by running the railway.

Shri Warior: I wanted only to add my support to the amendments moved by Shri Shinkre.

We have also our experience of this integration at least in the native States. The position is always—not always, I cannot say always, but generally—that whatever is disadvantageous to the services are integrated, and whatever is advantageous to them in the services in both the States are left out, and the sum total of the integration will be disadvantageous to both the parties, those coming from the directly administered areas and in the princely States. Such a thing

should not happen at least in the case of these Goa employees, because there are certain very disadvantageous positions held by the Central Government as far as these employees are concerned in India. There are certain rules and regulations which need to be amended, to give them more freedom and initiative, but that aspect of the question we are not taking at present.

In Goa, under the Portuguese rule, there was this statute of *ultra marine*. I do not know what is meant by this statute. Goa was overseas under the Portuguese administration. We can infer, we can very well understand, that there will be very many disadvantageous conditions imposed upon the employees in Goa. There should not be a tendency on the part of Government now after integration to retain all those things, and at the same time deny whatever small advantages they had been actually enjoying under the Portuguese administration. It is not only the question of remuneration, not only the question of their salaries or dearness allowances or pensions or gratuities, but also the question of service, which is also very important, and there is also the question of promotion, there is the question of security of tenure. All these things are there. If any advantageous conditions had been enjoyed by the employees in these respects in Goa at the time of integration, those things must be retained and they must be allowed to continue to enjoy those conditions.

The second point is about the delegated legislation. The rules may come, and the rules may be placed on the Table of the House. That is the justification as far as the Government is concerned, but nobody takes so much of interest, we cannot take so much of interest. When the rules are placed here, nobody comes up and takes it up on himself to raise a discussion on these rules and regulations. In my experience of the last nine years, I have not known of any rules and regulations placed on the

Table of the House being discussed threadbare here. It is taken for granted that when the Bills are passed and over-all legislative power is given under them, it ends there, it is final. But in this case I wish the Minister takes the Members of Goa at least in this House into confidence before finalising the rules and regulations, so that they at least, who are in the know of things, who are on the spot, will be satisfied that these will not take away whatever advantageous conditions the employees had been enjoying there. This is my request, and I hope that those two amendments which have been moved will be accepted. I do not think that they are particularly offensive in any way to the concept enshrined in this Bill. They can be accepted by the Minister. If they are not accepted, after some time he will have to bring another amending Bill from the Government side and have this incorporated. There is absolutely no criticism of the handling, but there is a lurking fear at the same time. Why should that fear be kept there, which will smoulder into a sort of discontentment of the employees. That can cleared now.

About demi-government or semi-government employees also, there is no schedule as to who are the employees that will be covered. Only the statute is given. We do not know what that statute is. It is an omnibus statute of the Portuguese administration in Goa. We do not know which categories or which sections of the employees are brought in there. That is why all this apprehension has been voiced by these two hon. Members from Goa, about municipal employees, about electricity employees or those employees who are considered as semi-government, health employees perhaps, malaria eradication employees—there are so many categories. Some are directly in Central Government employment, some are indirectly under the Government, some are semi-government employees. All these varieties are there. There are autonomous corporations, that also we can understand, and the extension of

[Shri Warior]

that enactment which is enforced here will satisfy so far as the autonomous corporation employees are concerned, but actually there are employees who are left out of this legislation. That should not be the case. They also must be brought under the purview of this legislation, and I think that satisfaction must be given.

With these words, I support the amendments.

श्री तुलसीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल को सपोर्ट करते हुए मुझे कुछ सजेजन्ज देने हैं। इन क्षेत्रों के पांच हजार कर्मचारियों में से 1250 ले लिए गए हैं और बाकी लिए जाने वाले हैं। उन के लिये जो नियम आदि बनाए गए हैं और बनाए जाने वाले हैं, उन का इम्प्लीमेंटेशन ठीक होना चाहिए। इस बारे में मुझे अनुभव है कि जब विदर्भ को महाराष्ट्र में मिलाया गया, तो उन दोनों क्षेत्रों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों में सीनियारिटी और कौन अच्छा है, कौन बुरा है, इन बातों के बारे में कनफ्लिक्ट पैदा हुआ, जो कि अभी तक चल रहा है। इस से एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को बड़ी हानि होती है। इसलिए मेरा कहना है कि गोवा के एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं और जिन को एब-जाब किया गया है, उन दोनों में ऐसे भाव-नहीं पैदा होने चाहिए कि हम भ्रमण हैं, हम सुपीरियर हैं या इनफीरियर हैं, हम सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारी हैं।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप ने 20 दिसम्बर, 1961 के पहले वाले लोगों को इस में एबजाब किया है। उस के बाद जो नौकर हुए हैं, जो कर्मचारी नियुक्त हुए हैं, जिन को आप ने एप्वाइंट किया है, उन पर आप इस कानून को लागू क्यों नहीं करते हैं। उन पर भी आप को इस कानून को लागू करना चाहिये।

तीसरी बात यह है कि गोवा के जो कर्मचारी हैं उन को अभी आप सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के कर्मचारियों की उच्चि में एबजाब करने जा

रहे हैं। आज या कल या परसों, एक बरस बाद या दो बरस बाद या आप गोवा, दामन दीव को भ्रमण भ्रमण प्रान्तों में मिलायेंगे, उन को भ्रमण भ्रमण प्रान्तों में विलीन करेंगे। उस वक्त फिर उन पर उस स्टेट के कर्मचारियों के नियम और रूलज वगैरह लागू होंगे। मेरी रिक्वेस्ट यह है कि अब उन को इन सेंट्रल रूलज पर लाना, और फिर उधर उनका मिलाना और उनके रूलज पर लाना, ऐसा आप क्यों करते हैं। वहां के लोग चाहते हैं कि उन को महाराष्ट्र में मिला दिया जाए और आप एक दिन ऐसा करेंगे भी। इस वास्ते यह डबल जो मेहनत आप कर रहे हैं यह जाया जाएगी। आज तो आप इन कर्मचारियों पर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के तहत ला रहे हैं, फिर उन के रूलज में आप उन को एडजस्ट करेंगे, यह दुहरी मेहनत आप क्यों कर रहे हैं। कई दिन से जब कि उन लोगों ने रेजोल्यूशन भी पास किए हुए हैं कि महाराष्ट्र में या गुजरात में वे जाना चाहते हैं, उन में आप उन को भेज क्यों नहीं देते हैं, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट यह डबल तकलीफ क्यों उठाने जा रही है। इस के लिए कोई खास कारण दिखाई नहीं देता है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस पर आप और विचार करें। जल्दी से जल्दी जिन जिन प्रान्तों में वे लोग जाना चाहते हैं उन उन प्रान्तों में उन को आप मिला दें और सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की तकलीफ जितनी कम हो सकती है, उतनी कम आप कर दें, तो यह बहुत अच्छा होगा। यह आप के हित में भी है और उन के हित में भी।

श्री श्रींकार लाल बेरबा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, शिकरे साहब ने जो एमेंडमेंट दिया है उस का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। उस की आबादी पांच लाख की है। पांच हजार वहां कर्मचारी हैं। उन में से बारह सौ के करीब को आप सुविधायें प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं। जो वहां मास्टर है, या नगरपालिका के कर्मचारी हैं, इन्होंने क्या कपूर किया है कि आप इन को ये सुविधायें नहीं दे रहे हैं। मंहगाई का जहां तक सम्बन्ध है, वह सभी के

लिए एक समान है। भ्राजाद भारत के धन्दर जब उस का बिलय नहीं हुआ था तब वे सारी की सारी सुविधायें दूसरों के बराबर भोगते थे। तब उन सब के समान अधिकार थे। सारा पैसा, भत्ते वगैरह मिलते थे। लेकिन जब से हमारे पास चार साल हुए वह प्रदेश धाय है सरकार क्यों सोती रही है? चार साल से वह किस की राह देखती रही है? क्या कहीं उन को वापिस भेजना था। क्यों धाय इंतजार करते रहे हैं? उसी वक्त क्यों नहीं धाय ने इस चीज को उन सब पर लागू कर दिया? धाय को चाहिये था कि धाय तभी इस को लागू कर देते। शायद सरकार यह चाहती थी कि जितने छोड़ कर नौकरी जा सकते हों चले जायें। कई कर्मचारी तो उन में से पेंशन ले कर चले गए हैं या उन्होंने ने नौकरी, छोड़ कर हिन्दुस्तान में धा कर शरण ली है यहां हिन्दुस्तान में धा गए हैं। करीब नौ सौ ऐसे कर्मचारी होंगे। उन की सारी की सारी पेंशन रह गई है। अगर वे वापिस गोधा में जाना चाहते हैं तो उन की सारी की सारी जो सविस है वह मारी जाती है। उन के सारे के सारे जो अधिकार हैं, वे समाप्त हो चुके हैं। इस लिए अगर यह चार साल पहले कानून लागू हो जाता तो इस का लाभ उन को भी मिल जाता। उन को तब भागने का मौका न मिलता। सरकार ने तब इस कानून को लागू न कर के उन कर्मचारियों के साथ खास तौर पर विश्वासघात किया है। उस वक्त अगर यह लागू कर दिया जाता तो उन को अपने अधिकार मिल जाते।

जहां तक लो ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, छोटे कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कर्मचारियों का ताल्लुक है, टीचर्स का ताल्लुक है उन की कोई सुनता ही नहीं है। यह कोई देखता ही नहीं कि उन को किस ग्रेड में लाया जाए। बारह सौ को तो धाय सैंटर के अधिकार में ले रहे हैं उनको तो सुविधायें प्रदान कर रहे हैं लेकिन

3800 की धाय छोड़े जा रहे हैं। क्यों धाय उन को इन अधिकारों से वंचित रख रहे हैं।

धभी जाधव साहब ने कहा कि कल को धाय को इन कर्मचारियों को महाराष्ट्र आदि में मिलाना होगा। फिर धाय को उन के ग्रेड में बदला बदली करनी पड़ेगी। इस वास्ते यह अच्छा होगा अगर उन को वही सुविधायें धभी प्रदान की जायें जो कि उन को बाद में धाय करेंगे ताकि बाद में यह बदलाबदली धाय को न करनी पड़े।

धाय यहां गैड्यूल धलग बना रहे हैं। धलग गैड्यूल बनाने से उन के दिलों के धन्दर धसन्तोष पैदा होगा। ऐसी धावना किसी के दिल में भी पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिये कि भारत में बिलय के बाद उन को किसी प्रकार से नुकसान हुआ है। इसलिए धाय को चाहिये कि धाय सब को समान अधिकार दें। पांच हजार के पांच हजार कर्मचारियों को समान अधिकार प्रदान करें। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये कि म्युनिसिपैलिटी के कर्मचारी धलग, राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारी धलग तथा दूसरे कर्मचारी धलग। यह गलत बात है। सब को समान अधिकार दिये जाने चाहियें। खास तौर पर मास्टर्स की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

Shri Hathi: I am grateful to the hon. Members for the general support they have given to this Bill. They have made certain suggestions and have also indicate the justification for their amendments. I have nothing to say on the general observations they have made, because I also fully agree with them that the uncertainty among the service classes should be removed as early as possible.

Now, it is only a question of the two amendments. The first amendment is that of Shri Alvares which is about age of retirement. The sug-

[Shri Hathl]

gestion of the hon. Member is that we might include it in clause 3 (2). It will be seen that clause 3 (2) reads as follows:

"Provided that no person shall, by virtue of such retrospective effect be liable to refund any amount paid to him by way of salary or allowance or pension before the making of any such rule."

Here, the question is, he will not be liable to refund the amount. We cannot here add that the age of retirement will be such and such. This deals with the question of allaying their fears about refund. If they have got any more pension than the present rules contemplate, they will not be liable to refund it. Therefore, it will be only with regard to age of retirement that an exception is going to be made and all other conditions of service, namely, the salary, leave and allowance—each of these things—will be protected. This is not a matter of legislation because, what this piece of legislation seeks to do is only to enable the Central Government to make rules regarding the service conditions.

Shri Shinkre: The hon. Minister is quite right. But as long as there is no word there referring to service conditions or protection thereof, I think it will only be limited to refund. There shall be no refunds but all other things may be changed. That is what I said.

Shri Hathl: Therefore, when I say that the Government is only empowered to make rules and regulations, nothing else is mentioned: neither the salary is mentioned nor the leave is mentioned nor the allowance is mentioned nor pension is mentioned. But I thought that I should give them a categorical assurance, and I stand by the assurance, that all those will be protected except one thing: that also I would not have said, but I want to be frank about it and tell them and they also know—and this is the only point where there is some difference—namely, instead of the age of

retirement being at 65, it is now going to be 58. But nothing of this sort has been included; neither the protection of their salary is mentioned in this. But I assure them that this will be included in the rules. Moreover, as Shri Warior suggested, we could discuss about it. In addition to that, these rules will be laid on the Table of the House, and we could have a discussion. But I do not want that occasion to arise, that there may be anything which would detract from my assurance. Therefore all this will be implemented except this age of retirement on which there is nothing further to say.

Then there was mention about the municipal employees.

Shri Shinkre: PWD employees also.

Shri Hathl: The PWD will be there; electricity and radio will be there. Here also, let us be clear about this position. This does not mean that those people who are not absorbed or were not absorbed will not get the benefit of the existing law if it applies to them now. We are not repealing the existing law; that is, this decree continues. It will be only repealed to the extent that a rule is made under this Act which is in no way inconsistent with the other. Therefore, all the rights that accrue to the municipal servants will continue. Therefore, they are not thrown out; they will be benefited according to the existing law. We are not repealing it; therefore, they are safe. But if they want, the municipality can adopt these rules. There will be no difficulty, but this does not mean that all the benefits that they had under the existing law—under the Portuguese decree—will go away. It is not repealed. The repeal will be only to the extent where a rule is made which is inconsistent with this. For example, if a rule is made that the age of retirement shall be 58 and there it is 65, 58 will prevail. Otherwise, the existing benefits will continue. Since the hon. member has spoken in a

very friendly and cooperative and accommodative mood, I want that I also should explain the position frankly and keep nothing behind. In fact, we have met very often before too.

16 hrs.

So far as the question of other employees like the railway employees is concerned, it is a rather technical matter, because they were already in service at Hubli on that day. This is a special case. I will take it up with the Railway Ministry. Because they were then in the service of the Government of India, they were not absorbed. Now they have gone there. It is a special case and I will take it up with the Railway Ministry.

Shri Warior: Since they have been loyal to the Portuguese Government, they must not have the initial advantage over these people.

Shri Hathi: I have discussed it with Mr. Alvares.

Shri Shinkre: I have raised the same point in the discussion on the railway budget and Mr. Patil promised to look into it.

Shri Mathi: Then, Shri Jadhav wants the cart to be before the horse. Government employees there are very worried and they are eager that this should be passed before it is late, as they are rather worried about their service conditions and what will happen to them. 1200 employees have been taken into the Government of India services. Some are from Maharashtra; they are on deputation and there is no difficulty. Those who are here are eager and it would be better if we make the rules before any other decision is taken. Of course, whatever decision is to be taken will be taken no doubt. But so far as the service conditions are concerned, it is important that we should do it.

So far as the framing of rules and Mr. Warior's suggestion are concern-

ed, I again assure that it is not that the Home Ministry is simply looking after law and order. It has also to look to the services and the contentment among the service classes is also nearer to our heart. We have to look to that also. We shall see that their present pay and allowance are protected, that their earned leave is carried over. If they have earned pension and retired, we will not ask them to return anything.

With these clarifications, I hope the hon. members will not press their amendments and accept the Bill as it is.

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of the conditions of service of persons absorbed for service in connection with the administration of the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: We will take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are three amendments.

Shri Shinkre: In view of the assurance given by the Home Minister, I do not move my amendments.

Mr. Chairman: What about Shri Alvares?

Shri Alvares: I am also not moving the amendment.

Mr. Chairman: No member is moving the amendments. I will put all the clauses together.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री श्रीकार सात बेरवा : सभापति महोदय, सदन में गणपूर्ति नहीं है ।

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung—Now there is quorum.

Shri Hathi: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.07 hrs.

INDIAN TARIFF (AMENDMENT) BILL

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this Bill mainly seeks to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, in order to give effect to Government's decisions on certain recommendations of the Tariff Commission. Hon. Members will have observed from the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill that the Bill seeks to discontinue protection with effect from the 1st January, 1966 to six important industries, which have now in the opinion of the government reached a stage of maturity.

Copies of the Tariff Commission's reports on all these industries and of Government Resolutions issued on these Reports have already been laid on the Table of the House and Notes on each of these industries have been circulated for the information of the members of the House. The notes circulated to the members contain a gist of the Tariff Commission's recommendations in respect of each of these industries. Hon. members will no doubt, have gone through the documents and I shall not, therefore, take much time of the House by going into details of these industries.

I shall first give the House a brief resume of the working of the Tariff Commission with particular reference

to protection to indigenous industries. Under the provisions of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951, a permanent Tariff Commission was constituted in January, 1952. The main functions of the Tariff Commission cover (i) dealing with references from Government on matters relating to tariff protection generally; (ii) undertaking *suo motu* inquiries into the working of protection; (iii) keeping a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries; and (iv) dealing with reference from Government on fixation of fair prices of commodities, whether protected or not. The Tariff Commission has wide discretion in regard to application of the general principles relating to fixation of protective tariffs. It also watches the effects of protection on other industries and on prices. Besides, the progress of the protected industries is watched and reviews of prices undertaken. The Tariff Commission also makes ancillary recommendations on matters other than tariff for development of the industry.

Sir, on 1st January, 1965, the House will be glad to know, the number of protected industries stood at only 15 out of the vast gamut of industries running in this country. This includes industries on which protection is due to expire at the end of this year, namely, 31st December, 1965. In addition to these industries, there is the 'safety match industry' which was protected in 1928 for an indefinite period, and which I have the honour to place before the House for de-protection.

While the Tariff Commission recommended de-protection of the safety match industry which was protected in 1928 for an indefinite period, the Commission recommended continuance of protection to sheet glass, non-ferrous metals, electric motors, power and distribution transformers and automobile sparking plug industries. The position in respect of all these industries is detailed in the notes already

circulated for the information of hon. Members. Government have accepted the recommendation of the Tariff Commission for de-protection of the safety match industry. The Commission's recommendations for continuance of protection to the remaining five industries, namely, sheet glass, non-ferrous metals, electric motors, power and distribution transformers, and automobile sparking plugs, for some years have been considered carefully by Government. Here I want to draw the attention of this hon. House to the fact that, in view of the present position where we have successive plans going up in the national economic programmes and where more than one method to protect certain industries have been already instituted, the Government, having regard to the progress these industries have made so far and the fact that in the present circumstances there is no likelihood of any unhealthy competition from imports, because we have drastically restricted our imports due to foreign exchange and other situations, do not think it necessary to continue the protection to these industries which otherwise will certainly receive protection as a continuation of duties on these as part of the revenue. Therefore, the Government have decided that the tariff protection to these industries need not be continued beyond 31st December, 1965. I hope the House will welcome this new departure in the Government policy, that when other measures besides the normal tariff protection are available we need not linger on with well established industries which otherwise can secure protection from other measures. Therefore, Government propose to continue the present rates of duty on sheet glass, non-ferrous metals, electric motors, power and distribution transformers and automobile sparking plugs on de-protection from 1st January, 1966. In the case of safety match also the same rate of duty will continue on de-protection.

I hope the House will welcome this new departure in the Government po-

licy whereby the indefinite character of protection in several industries is being modified or given up without hurting the industries' requirement of protection against foreign competition which is getting always severer from year to year.

With these words, Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chairman: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 be taken into consideration."

Shri V. B. Gandhi (Bombay Central South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to implement the decisions of the Government on the reports of the Tariff Commission in respect of certain industries, industries like sheet glass, safety matches, electric motors, automobile sparking plugs etc. We endorse this simple bill. There is really not much to say about it except to say that we endorse the decisions of the Government.

* I would, particularly, say in regard to the withdrawal of the indefinite protection which safety matches had for a long time, that we particularly hail that decision. The safety match industry had protection since 1928, almost for 37 years, and there is something we ought to say about this industry. This industry is one of those early pioneers that entered foreign collaboration as early as 1928, and at that time the conditions in India were very different from what they are today, because the British domination over Indian economy was real in every sense and there was, naturally, the British desire to see that India was not allowed to make progress in industrialisation. But, force of circumstances in course of time compelled the British also to change their attitude towards Indian industrialisation. Particularly, conditions arising out of the First World War in 1914 led to some re-thinking on this

[Shri V. B. Gandhi]

attitude of the British towards Indian industrialisation. For instance, in the years of the First world War, because of Germany's action in the British India was cut off from its source of supply of Safety matches for a long time and India was reduced to living a life without safety matches. But later on, of course, the Japanese came in to help with their very crude products, but, any way, bad matches were better than no matches. Of course, the British also changed their attitude in course of time and the first Fiscal Commission was appointed in 1921 under the chairmanship of a Bombay Knight Shri Ibrahim Rahimtoola. That Commission reported in 1922 and advised the Government of the day that some amount of protection should be given to industries in India with, of course, the usual safeguards and cautious policies. Anyway, that was the beginning. The Western India Match Company was one of the earliest companies to enter into a collaboration arrangement with a foreign firm. We particularly hail this decision of the Government, because after all these years the firm does not require and is freed from protection and is capable of standing on its own legs. But I think it is only theoretical because in actual fact the industry has been really relying on itself without any need for protection.

In the notes circulated by the Ministry of Commerce for the information of members also there are references to several other firms like Pilkingtons of Great Britain, Asahis of Japan and Messrs. Hobert Bosch of Germany. These are great names in the world of industry with international reputation. I am really glad to know that all these first-rate firms of international repute have entered into collaboration with Indian firms and are working for the progress of India with their Indian partners. I hope they are receiving fair treatment and every opportunity for progress at the hands of the Government of India. With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री सिंहलाल सिंह (नोरखपुर) :

सभापति जी, मैं इस विधेयक का स्वागत करते हुए मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि जब कभी टैरिफ कमीशन का रिपोर्ट आता है तो गवर्नमेंट उस पर तुरन्त विचार कर लेती है, उस में प्रायः दिक्कत नहीं होती जैसा कि अभी हुआ, लेकिन और कमीशनों के जो रिपोर्ट आते हैं पता नहीं उन को क्यों तक पर रख दिया जाता है और उस पर विचार नहीं हो पाता। इस का कारण श्री मनुभाई साहू बतलायेंगे जो कि यहाँ बंटे हुए हैं। हम लोगों को मानापली कमीशन का रिपोर्ट बांटा गया है। इस के पहले महालानोविस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट का पार्ट 1 मिला, पार्ट 2 अभी तक नहीं मिला। हम उम्मीद करते थे कि गवर्नमेंट इस मानापली कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को मान लेगी। मैं ने अभी उस को पढ़ा नहीं है। लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि जो कुछ उस में है उस को मान लेंगे।

इस सिलसिले में मैं आप का ध्यान एक बात की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में ऐसी चीज है जो मोटर बनाने में ज्यादा इस्तेमाल होंगी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस कर के हटा देने से मोटर साइकिलों, स्कूटरों आदि के दामों पर कुछ असर पड़ेगा कि नहीं। अगर इन के दाम में कमी हो तो जनता को लाभ हो सकता है।

आप ने कहा है कि हम ने तो ड्यूटी हटा ली है लेकिन इम्पोर्ट की पासिबिलिटी नहीं है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो दाम हैं वे ज्यों के स्थानों बने रहेंगे या कम ज्यादा होंगे। इस पर मंत्री महोदय प्रकाश डालें। ड्यूटी हटाने से देश में इन चीजों के भाव पर असर पड़ सकता है, क्या असर पड़ेगा यह आप ही जान सकते हैं। पता नहीं भाव घटेगा कि नहीं, शायद बढ़ भी जाए।

आज भी सेप्टी मैचेज का यह हाल है कि जो दाम लिखा रहता है उस पर नहीं मिलता। जब मुरारजी भाई ने बिल पेश किया था और

एक्साइज इपूटी लगायी थी तो कहा था कि उस पर दाम छपा रहेगा। यह ठीक है कि उस पर पंच पैसा और छः पैसा उठा रहता है लेकिन उस भाव पर बाजार में मिलती नहीं। अब कोई इस के लिए कहां मुकदमा चलाता फिरेगा। ग्राम तौर पर भाज मैचेज छपे दाम पर नहीं मिलतीं। जो दुकानदार दाम चाहता है ले लेता है। सेपटी मैचेज पर आप ने कम किया है, देखें इस का क्या असर पड़ता है। जनता इस से बहुत प्रभावित होगी।

दूसरी चीज शीट ग्लास है, यह तो बड़े-बड़े धनी लोगों के काम की चीज है, यह तो मोटर वालों के काम आता है, ग्राम जनता के नहीं।

नान-फैरस मॅटल्स तो सब के काम की चीज है। उस के ऊपर आप विचार करें।

ग्रन्त में मैं गवर्नमेंट से अनुरोध करूँगा कि जिस प्रकार इस रिपोर्ट पर विचार किया है उसी प्रकार अन्य कमीशन की रिपोर्टों पर भी विचार कर लिया जाया करे।

एक बात और कहनी है। हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स के बारे में मुझे बहस उठाने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ था। उस समय मैं ने टेरिफ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी थी। उस में कास्ट एकाउण्टेड जनरल की रिपोर्ट भी शामिल थी। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान मोटर्स से ब्रेक-अप मांगा था, लेकिन उन्होंने देने से इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि जो हम दे रहे हैं वही मानो। और गवर्नमेंट कमजोर पड़ गया। अगर कोई कनसर्न कह देता है कि हम कास्ट एकाउण्टेड नहीं देते तो कास्ट एकाउण्टेड जनरल मंजूर हो जाते हैं और टेरिफ कमीशन भी उस को मान्यता दे देती है। श्री मनुभाई शाह बतावें कि ऐसा क्यों है।

इसी सम्बन्ध में मैं एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ। मनु 1914 की लड़ाई के

दौरान लॉइड जार्ज ने सब कैपिटलिस्टों को बुलाया और उन से कहा कि अपना अपना ट्रेड सीक्रेट बताओ। सब ने इन्कार कर दिया और कहा कि जो चाहो सो ले लो लेकिन हम ट्रेड सीक्रेट नहीं बतायेंगे। तो लॉइड जार्ज ने उन से अपनी की और कहा कि क्या ट्रेड सीक्रेट ले कर मरोगे, क्योंकि अगर इंग्लैंड जिन्दा रहता है तो तुम्हारा ट्रेड सीक्रेट भी जिन्दा रहेगा और अगर इंग्लैंड चला जाएगा तो तुम्हारा ट्रेड सीक्रेट कहां रहेगा। तो उनको अपनी का असर पड़ा और लोगों ने अपने ट्रेड सीक्रेट बता दिए।

लेकिन यहां ट्रेड सीक्रेट तो घलघ, अगर उन से कास्ट का ब्रेक अप मांगा जाता है वह भी नहीं बताते। और हमारी गवर्नमेंट मंजूर हो जाती है और उन को फोर्स नहीं कर सकती। तो इस पर मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें। जनता बहुत ही फील कर रही है कि हम अपने कर्तव्यों को उतने पूरे हक से अदा नहीं कर रहे हैं जितनी कि लोगों को सरकार से उम्मीद थी कि सरकार अपने कर्तव्यों का पालन करते हुए जनता को राहत देगी।

श्री श्रीकार लाल बोरवा (कोटा) : सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री महोदय को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने मैचेज पर संरक्षण रखा है। लेकिन इलेक्ट्रिक मोटर्स, पावर एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ट्रांसफार्मर्स और घाटोमोबाइल स्पार्किंग प्लग्स, ये चीजें तो किसानों से सम्बन्धित हैं। आजकल जगह-जगह मोटर मॉर्गेस क्योंकि पानी की सफाई के लिए बिजली दो जाएगी। आजकल बगैर बिजली के काम चलने वाला नहीं है। अगर इन चीजों के मामले में हम अपने पैरों पर खड़े न हो सकें और फेल हो गए तो एक पैस की चीज के दो पैस हो जाना जरूरी है। कारखानेदार कह देगा कि क्या करें गवर्नमेंट ने पैसा देना बन्द कर दिया, अब कैसे बनावें, क्या करें, क्या न करें। सरकार छोटे-

[श्री भोंकार लाल बेरवा]

छोटे उद्योगों के लिए पैसा देना बन्द कर रही हैं और बड़े उद्योगों के लिए दो-दो और चार-चार करोड़ दे रही हैं। अगर इन बड़े उद्योगों में से एक को बन्द कर दे तो इन छोटी-छोटी चीजों को दिया जा सकता है। यह बात मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि किसानों को इन सब चीजों की जरूरत पड़ेगी। बिजली के मोटर की उनको जरूरत पड़ेगी, और उसके साथ बिजली के प्लग को भी जरूरत पड़ेगी और पावर एंड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन ट्रांसफार्मर्स की भी जरूरत पड़ेगी। ये चीजें किसानों से सम्बन्धित हैं। ये चीजें महत्वपूर्ण हैं क्योंकि किसानों को इनकी जरूरत पड़ेगी।

ग्लास शीट तो बड़े-बड़े प्रादिमयों की चीज है जो कि आईना रखना चाहते हैं या ग्लास के कमरे बना कर उनको गर्म रखना चाहते हैं। इसको तो कल बन्द करते हो तो धाज बन्द कर दो। लेकिन जो चीजें किसानों की जरूरत की हैं वे बन्द नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर किसान को बिजली का प्लग नहीं मिलेगा तो वह अपना मोटर कैसे चला सकेगा और उसको पानी बिना बैठे रहना पड़ेगा। उस समय अगर कोई एक रुपए की जगह चार रुपए भी मांगेगा तो किसान को देना पड़ेगा क्योंकि उसके बिना पानी नहीं दे सकता। अगर प्लग नहीं होगा तो इंजिन कैसे चलेगा।

मंत्री महोदय सन् 1966 से संरक्षण हटा रहे हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक हम अनाज के मामले में आत्मनिर्भर न हों जाए तब तक इन चीजों पर से संरक्षण न हटे।

देखने में यह चीजें छोटी हैं और इनकी कीमत भी मामूली है लेकिन यह किसानों के लिये बहुत जरूरत की चीजें हैं। यह एक किसान की 100 बीघे या दो सौ एकड़ जमीन को रोक सकते हैं। अगर मोटर नहीं होगी तो यह बड़े बड़े इंजन बेकार बैठे रहेंगे। मोटर नहीं होगी तो

इंजन चलेगा नहीं और पानी भी नहीं पायेगा। इसलिए इन चीजों से सिंचाई का गहरा ताल्लुक है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि किसानों की जरूरतों को देखते हुए किसानों के लिए इन आवश्यक सिंचाई के साधनों पर से सरकार अपना संरक्षण न हटाये। भलबत्ता इसमें अगर कोई विदेशी सहायता भी रही हो तो उस को जरूर बंद कर दिया जाए। अगर उस में विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च हो रही है तो उस को जरूर बंद कर दिया जाए। लेकिन जहां तक हमारी इन हिन्दुस्तानी चीजों का सवाल है, किसानों का जहां तक सवाल है, थोड़ा अगर दुःख उठाना पड़े तो भी उससे घबराना नहीं चाहिए या बड़े-बड़े सेठ साहूकारों जैसे बिड़ला, टाटा और डालमिया में से कटौती कर लें लेकिन इन छोटे-छोटे उद्योगों को सरकार अपना संरक्षण प्रदान करना बंद न करे क्योंकि यह किसानों के लिये बहुत उपयोगी चीजें हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार दुबारा इस पर विचार करे।

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (नांदेड़) : सभा-पति महोदय, इस बिल को सपोर्ट करते हुए बहुत संक्षेप में एक, दो बातें निवेदन करनी हैं। इस बिल से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले मिनिस्टर जो कि श्री मनुभाई शाह हैं और उन्होंने जो चीज बताई वह तो ठीक है। शास्त्रकारों के लिए, गरीबों के लिए उसका कितना इस्तेमाल होगा, उन चीजों को कितना प्रोटेक्शन देते हैं उस प्रोटेक्शन का फायदा किस के घर में जायगा इस के लिए विचार करना होगा। मेरा कहना है कि यह जो पुरानी साम्राज्यवादी पालिसी है अर्थात् ऐसे बड़े बड़े उद्योग धंधों को प्रोत्साहन देना जिससे सर्वसामान्य जनता का कोई ताल्लुक न हो उस पुरानी पालिसी को धाज हमें इस लोकराज्य में बदलना ही होगा। मेरी राय में एथो-इन्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी इस देश के शास्त्रकारों और मजदूरों के लिए ज्यादा फायदेमंद है। हमें इस बारे में एक ऐसी पालिसी बना कर चलना है ताकि देश की आम जनता लाभान्वित हो सके। हमें यह देखना होगा

कि किस धंधे को प्रोटेक्शन देने से फायदा किस वर्ग को जाता है। जैसा कि मेरे से पूर्व वक्ता श्री बेरबा ने ठीक ही फरमाया कि जो व्यक्ति छोटे-छोटे धंधे करते हैं उनको सरकार के द्वारा ज्यादा से ज्यादा प्रोटेक्शन मिले। गवर्नमेंट को प्रोटेक्शन देने की पालिसी बनाते समय इस बुनियादी तथ्य को ध्यान सामने सदा रखना होगा। अब हमारे महाराष्ट्र में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे किसान लोग करते हैं और जरूरत इस बात की है कि सरकार उनको प्रोत्साहन व संरक्षण प्रदान करती रहे ताकि बे पनप सकें। टैरिफ कमिशन ने इस बात की सिफारिश भी की है कि सरकार छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों को प्रोटेक्शन दे और उन्हें पनपाये। इसलिए सरकार के लिए यह लाजिम हो जाता है कि वह ऐसे छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधे चलाने वाले लोगों को प्रोत्साहन व संरक्षण दे ताकि डिस्ट्रीलाइजेशन हो सके। छोटे लोगों को और छोटे उद्योगों को प्रोटेक्शन मिले, बड़े लोगों और बड़े उद्योगों को नहीं। आज इस बात की बड़ी आवश्यकता है कि सरकार इस बुनियादी पहलू को सामने रख कर अपनी पालिसी बनाये ताकि वास्तव में मजदूरों और किसानों को लाभ हो। और उनकी आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार हो, यह नहीं कि बड़े लोग और भी धनी बन जाएं। देश में से जो यह पहले से मंह गरीबों और श्रमजीवियों के लिये बोलने का फैशन हो गया है इस महज जबानी जमा खर्च से कुछ बनने वाला नहीं है बल्कि मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हमें बैसिक पालिसी में तबदीली करनी है ताकि वास्तव में गरीब मजदूरों व कारगरों की आर्थिक अवस्था में सुधार हो सके। आज देश में घनाज कम पैदा हो रहा है और मुश्किल होने के आसार पैदा हो गये हैं ऐसी हालत में यह और भी जरूरी हो जाता है कि हम किसानों को अधिक धन उगाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करें। आज होता यह है कि जो किसानों का धंधा करते हैं उन छोटे किसानों को फायदा न हो कर दूसरे लोग मुनाफा कमाते हैं। देश का जीवन जिन

लोगों के कष्ट और श्रम के ऊपर निर्भर करता है उन्हें सरकार प्रोत्साहन दे और इसके लिए जैसा मैंने कहा छोटे-छोटे उद्योग धंधों को सरकार प्रोटेक्शन दे।

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am grateful to the House and to the hon. Members for their general support to this Bill which seeks to give confirmation to Government decisions.

There was a slight misunderstanding in the speech of my hon. friend Shri Onkar Lal Berwa. The withdrawal of protection has nothing to do with the poor farmer getting these at a higher price than what is prevalent today. This Bill only relates to protection against foreign imports. Even otherwise, as I had mentioned in my opening speech, foreign imports are not being allowed because of the restrictive import policy which we have been following for the last so many years. Therefore, I can assure my hon. friend, and also Shri Tulshidas Jadhav that the misunderstanding is entirely unfounded and there is nothing in this Bill which will affect the prices of these motors and engines and other things required by the agriculturists, nor will the removal of the protection as such militate against the small industry as compared to the Lig industry. That type of protection is already built into the planning system under which the small-scale industries which manufacture fractional horse power and small horse power motors are adequately protected by various measures and are positively promoted.

I shall place before the House one fact in this connection. If hon. Members would look at page 27 of the notes on the Tariff Commission's report, they will find that the production of electric motors which was only 12,000 in 1948 has now reached 2,20,000, which is almost an increase of 15 to 20 times in production. I

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

would like to submit that the country is more or less self-sufficient in the case of these low horse-power and fractional horse-power motors. On top of it, now we are going in for big generators, circuit-breakers, switch-gears and turbines. One factory at Bhopal, as the House is aware, is already functioning. The Hardwar project is very soon being commissioned. The project in Andhra Pradesh and in Madras with the units which are going to make a complete turbo-alternator and generator for power projects will all be commissioned very soon. That does not mean that India becomes self-sufficient overnight, but it will be a great stride, if only the House would recall what the position was before; I have been associated with industries for many years, and I may tell the House that it was difficult to conceive of India making a 10 H.P. or a 3 H.P. motor before a decade and a half. But today, we are planning for 65,000 k.w. generators and alternators, and maybe, very soon, with the Hardwar plant with Soviet collaboration, the Bhopal plant with British collaboration and the other one with Czech collaboration, we shall be making generators of 125 M.W. capacity or even 150 M.W. capacity in a single piece. Therefore, the stage to which this industry has raised itself through the policies of Government and the dynamism of the entrepreneurs both in the public and in the private sectors should be recognised by the House and the House will, therefore, realise that it is no more necessary to continue them as sheltered or protected industries. That does not mean that there is any foreign exchange to allow a larger measure of imports of these items. So, it is not a question of relying upon the imports of these machinery and motors and electrical goods and various other types of products and thereby having foreign competition. As a matter of fact, these industries have now also started a good amount of export. Even though we are some what higher in price, our electrical motors and diesel engines

and engineering goods in general this year are almost registering an export of Rs. 30 crores in a full year, as compared to a meagre export of about Rs. 2 to 3 crores before five years. We are also putting up or establishing big textile mills, sugar factories, cement factories, rayon factories, razor blade factories, etc. in foreign countries in Asia and Africa. I would not like to take the House into the details of those things now. But those are well known facts.

What I am seeking to urge is that these industries have come of age, and, it is, therefore, very heartening that today we are deciding to deprotect these major industries.

There was a slight misunderstanding in the mind of Shri Sinhasan Singh—he is not here—when he was asking, 'What will happen to the prices of these products after these industries are deprotected—safety matches, sheet glass etc? Unfortunately, he misunderstood electric motors to mean automobiles for travelling. That does not matter—all are motors. The local prices are not regulated by these duties. On the contrary, in the last session, I had the privilege to bring forward a Bill before the House, which the House passed, according to which whatever excise duties are levied for the purpose of revenue or protection are *suo motu* converted into countervailing duties for the purpose of equalisation of the burden.

Shri Shinkre (Marmagao): There is no interest in the debate.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The hon. Member's observations are on record, so anyhow I must also place on record my reply to them.

I was saying that, that matter was totally misunderstood.

I need not say anything more because I have replied to most of the comments made by hon. Members; also there is another important matter before us for consideration.

Mr. Chairman: He has sufficient time.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Chairman: There are no amendments to clauses.

The question is:

"That clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1 and 2, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I move:

"That the Bill be passed".

Mr. Chairman: The question is....

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): At least before the Bill is passed, there should be quorum in the House.

Mr. Chairman: The bell is being rung... Now there is quorum.

The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted.

16.44 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: REPORT OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

The Minister of Railways (Shri S. K. Patil): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present

payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway finance vis-a-vis the General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on 29th November, 1965."

The Committee consisting of 12 Members of this House and 6 of the other House was constituted in terms of a Resolution passed on the 11th of May, 1965 by this House and on the 13th of May, 1965 in the other House.

This is the Fourth Convention Committee to examine these issues after independence.

I do not want to take the time of the House, but this is a very important resolution, and I would give a little background so that the House will understand the continuous progress that the railways are making and the increasing financial contribution from then that this House has been expecting and is being given.

I need only say that a satisfactory working relationship has been established between Railway and General Finances in the post-independence era, and the principles enunciated by the Convention Committee of 1949, which was the first Committee, have broadly been accepted by successive Committees with such changes as were justified by the circumstances obtaining at the time of each periodical review of the Convention.

The main question before the Convention Committee was the form and the quantum of the return to General Revenues on the capital invested on the Railways. Successive Convention Committees including this one, have accepted that a pre-determined rate of dividend on the Capital-at-charge is the most satisfactory arrangement both for Railways and for General Finance, also that the rate should be review-

[Shri S. K. Patil]

ed from time to time and fixed at such a level that thereby the General Revenues receive an appropriate contribution from Railway Revenues, over and above the element of interest on the capital invested.

The House will recall that the 1949 Convention Committee fixed the dividend at 4 per cent and the 1954 Committee continued this rate so that during a period of eleven years covered by the two Conventions—the dividend rate stood at 4 per cent. The 1960 Committee after a full review raised the rate to 4.25 per cent. In the altered circumstances following Chinese aggression and taking account of the rising cost of Government borrowing, it became necessary for the Government to seek the approval of Parliament for first raising the dividend rate to 4.5 per cent from 1st April, 1963 and further to raise it, in the following year in respect only of capital provided after 31st March, 1964 to 5.75 per cent. It would thus be seen that while over a period of 11 years between 1950 and 1961, the rate of dividend was maintained at 4 per cent, in the subsequent quinquennium 1961—66 it was initially fixed by the Convention Committee at 4½ per cent which rate, however, was modified upwards twice as explained above.

16.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

The House is also aware that the 1960 Convention provided that in addition to the dividend of 4.25 per cent, the Railway should also pay to the General Revenues a sum of 12.50 crores per annum in lieu of the passenger fare tax which was to be abolished and that this amount was to be distributed to the States in the manner determined by the Finance Commission. The present Convention Committee have made recommendations for enhancing not only the dividend payable by Railways to General Finance but also

increasing the quantum of the subvention and other assistance available to the States as I shall presently explain. The recommendations on the rate of dividend is in two parts. On the bulk of the capital—that invested up to 31st March, 1964—instead of the rate of 4.25 per cent plus an *ad hoc* contribution of Rs. 12.5 crores fixed by the last Convention, subsequently increased during the Convention period itself to 4.5 per cent plus Rs. 12.5 crores from 1st April, 1963, the present Committee have recommended the following change. The increased rate of 4.5 per cent, going wholly to the Central Government, should be retained for a further five year period and the Railways should pay in addition an extra one per cent for the benefit of the States in place of the present 12.5 crores; the latter one per cent is to be disposed of in a special manner. The contribution from the Railways for the benefit of the States will be substantially higher and will gradually increase with the slow increase in dividend paying capital after the moratorium period of five years for new lines; the additional one per cent will fetch annually a sum increasing from about Rs. 17.82 crores in the first year of the Fourth Plan period to Rs. 18.5 crores in the last year of the Plan or an average of Rs. 18 crores per annum. It is intended—and the Committee have so recommended—that out of this sum the States should get an increased subvention in lieu of passenger tax stepped up from Rs. 12.50 crores, now prevailing, to Rs. 16.25 crores per year. In suggesting this increase, in informal consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Railway Board were guided by the appropriateness of giving a larger amount to the States in broad consonance with the increase in the volume of passenger traffic. The balance of about Rs. 1.8 crores per year on the average is to be made available to the States also in the same proportion, to assist them to find their posi-

tion of the finance required for various safety works such as manned level crossings and over and under bridges, the need for which has constantly figured in the Railway Budget discussions in the House. Further, on all capital provided by General Finance from 1st April, 1964, i.e., on all capital provided in the last two years of the current Plan and on capital to be provided in future, the Railways will pay 6 per cent per annum, wholly to be retained by the Centre, in place of earlier dividend rates of 4 per cent up to 31st March, 1961, 4.25 per cent between 1st April, 1961 and 1st April 1963, 4.5 per cent in 1963-64 and 5.75 per cent from 1st April, 1964. The effect of merely the latest increase from 5.75 per cent to 6 per cent on capital provided after 31st March, 1964 will, on tentative Fourth Plan estimates, benefit central revenues in five years by about Rs. 10.8 crores to be retained by the Centre; the benefit to be passed on to the States will increase from Rs. 62.5 crores in five years to Rs. 90.68 crores approximately. From the point of view of the railways, there will be two dividend rates for the fourth Plan—5.5 per cent on all capital provided up to 31st March, 1964 and 6 per cent on capital subsequently provided. The additional sum payable by them is estimated to be about Rs. 39 crores in five years.

I have no doubt that the ancillary recommendations in regard to increase in the payment to the States as also further assistance as explained above will be welcomed by the House.

Another important recommendation is about the contribution to the Depreciation Reserve Fund during the next five years. The House is aware how postponement of renewals during the economic depression of the 1930 and the second world war left the railways with a heavy backlog of replacements and renew-

als, and how, after Independence, and particularly after the Convention of 1949, good progress has been made in overtaking these arrears of replacements.

The expenditure on the renewals during these years has been heavy because, following the 1949 Convention, the depreciation reserve fund bears the full cost of replacement at the current higher prices including the portion of cost referable to the element of improvement and substantial modernisation. The result has been that, in spite of the increase in contributions to the depreciation reserve fund from period to period, and the limited improvement in fund balances during the third Plan after its earlier depletion, the balance in the fund is not very large just now, being somewhat less than what we had ten or twelve years ago. During the fourth Plan period, which will be covered by the new Convention that we are now considering, the anticipated level of replacement of railway assets is higher than ever, (approximating to an expenditure of about Rs. 650 crores, or an average of Rs. 130 crores per year), mainly because many of the assets acquired in the decade following the first world war are now coming up for replacement. After considering different possible approaches, on which one could determine the optimum level of contribution to the depreciation reserve fund, the committee have agreed with the following practical approach. Instead of merely ensuring that the annual contribution provides adequate cover for the depreciation which may be deemed technically to accrue year by year, the provision to be made in the five years together should be higher and suffice, if possible, to meet the cost of the replacement which are likely to be necessary in that period.

It will be appreciated that this level of contribution is essential if

[Shri S. K. Patil]

the requirements of replacements are to be met during the quinquennium without depleting the existing small balance in the fund. But as this would depend on the financial position of the railways and their ability to set apart the amount indicated (ranging from Rs. 100 crores in the first year rising by steps of Rs. 15 crores annually to Rs. 160 crores in the last year of the quinquennium), a measure of flexibility in the contribution has been provided in the recommendation of the Committee by indicating that the contribution may be increased to an average of Rs. 130 crores per year or as close to that as possible, taking account of the financial position. It may be indicated that the suggested levels of contribution are approximately 3.7 per cent on the anticipated capital-at-charge at Rs. 2675 crores on 31st March, 1966 and 4.2 per cent of the expected capital-at-charge at the end of the quinquennium. In spite of the substantial increase in the capital-at-charge, the balance in the D.R.F. at the end of the quinquennium would be only Rs. 88.37 crores because even the heavy appropriations to the fund as recommended would be utilised in full by the heavy replacements falling due.

There is one point to which I would like to draw the attention of the House in passing. Because of historical circumstances, in which an effective Depreciation Fund was not built up before 1924-25 nor arrears in respect of that period were made up and because of the rapidly increasing cost of replacement, the demand on the Depreciation Fund in the post independence years has been building up continuously and the actual drawal would reach its peak in the ensuing quinquennium. Thereafter, it would be reasonable to expect that, the level of replacement would decrease and in the future years, a proper Depreciation Fund could be built up gradually with sizeable balances, taking into account current depreciation and the factor of 'Obsolescence'.

The House will recall that amortization of at least some of the unproductive elements in the capital-at-charge of Railways has been considered desirable by previous Convention Committees although they felt that its implementation would have to wait until better times. This Committee has recommended that a modest beginning may be made by applying the interest on the balances in the Railway Reserve Fund to this purpose, and supplementing this by such appropriation from Railway Revenues as may be feasible depending on the financial position each year.

The House is keenly interested—members of all shades of opinion share the interest—in the financial allotment for user amenities. The House is aware that in this year's budget it was decided to make an ad hoc provision of Rs. 4 crores instead of the customary Rs. 3 crores. The Committee have recommended that the level of Rs. 3 crores per annum for the provision of such amenities out of the Railway Development Fund as prescribed in the existing Convention should be increased to 4 crores per annum during the next five year period.

The Committee have in their recommendations also retained the existing provision for temporary loans from General Revenues to the Railway Development Fund whenever the balance in the fund is insufficient to meet the charges to the fund. Hon. members are aware that during the present quinquennium ending 31st March, 1966, there has been no occasion to utilise this permissive provision. I hope with the Railways continuing to manage their finances with the same prudence, there will be no occasion in the next five years either, to operate on this permissive provision.

I shall not take up the time of the House by referring to other points covered by the Convention Committee in their report.

My colleague, the Finance Minister and I were both on this Committee, and the House may rest assured that these recommendations are in the best interests of the Railways and of General Finance. It is a matter for gratification that all these recommendations have been carried unanimously.

With these words, I commend the Resolution to the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in the Report of the Committee appointed to review the rate of dividend which is at present payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with the Railway Finance vis-a-vis the General Finance, which was presented to Parliament on 29th November, 1963."

Shri Alvares (Panjim): Sir, we have just been discussing the report of the Finance Commission.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

16.59 hrs.

RE: EXPUNCTION

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Speaker has looked into the records and ordered the expunction of certain phrases. The Press will please take note of them and will not publish those portions which have been expunged. They may check it up. . . .

Shri Hari Vishnu Kamath (Hoshangabad): Let the House be told what portions have been expunged.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are with the Reporters. He can go and see.

17 hrs.

†SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR TUBE-WELLS IN PUNJAB.

श्री रामेश्वरानन्द (करनाल) :

वह बर्षा जात वेद पितृभ्यों यज्ञे तान् वैत्थ निदितान् पराके ।

मेदसकुल्या उपतान् सवन्तु सत्याएपामाक्षिच सनमन्ता स्वाहा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सब जानते हैं कि जीवन के लिये जितना मकान जरूरी है, उससे ज्यादा वस्त्र और बरतों से ज्यादा धन्न जरूरी है । धीरे धीरे के लिये सब से आवश्यक वस्तु है पानी । एक बार बिना छद्द हुए धन्न उपज सकता है यदि पानी मिल जाये :

"धन्नाद्भवन्ति भूतानि परजन्यादन्न संभवः यज्ञाद्भवति परजन्यो यज्ञ कर्म समद भवः"

नियम यह है कि पानी मिलेगा बर्षा से, बर्षा अच्छी हो तो पानी मिलेगा, धीरे बर्षा अच्छी होगी यज्ञ से । जब बर्षा अच्छी होगी तो पानी मिलेगा, पानी मिलेगा तो धन्न होगा, धीरे धन्न होगा तो प्राणी जीवित रहेंगे, उन का पालन पोषण धीरे बढ़ना भी होगा । जहां हमको पानी बर्षा से मिलता है वहां नदियों के द्वारा मिलता है । जब बर्षा अच्छी नहीं होगी तो नदियां भी पानी नहीं देंगी । लेकिन जब कहीं धारा नहीं होगी तो व्यय कैसे किया जायेगा । दूसरा उपाय सब से अच्छा है भूमि के गर्भ से । हम कूपों के द्वारा घषवा भूजल यंत्रों के द्वारा भूगर्भ से पानी निकाल कर सिंचाई कर सकते हैं ।

इस बार पंजाब में बर्षा कम होने के कारण सारी नहरों में पानी बहुत कम आ रहा है । मैंने प्रश्न किया था उस वक़्त मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर दिया था कि नहरों में पानी कम नहीं है । परन्तु पानी की कमी होने के कारण पानी का हम अच्छी तरह बरताव नहीं कर रहे हैं । यह मंत्री महोदय का वक़्तव्य है । मैं आपको ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह पानी किस दूरी तरह से बरताव में आ रहा है । इस का ज्ञान मैं कराना चाहता हूं । मैं आप को बीसों नही

[श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब]

पचासों गांव करनाल जिले में ऐसे गिना सकता हूं जहां गांवों में नहर जाती है मगर पानी नहीं पहुंचता है। वर्तमान मंत्री महोदय को पहले मैं जनता के अनेक लोगों के प्रार्थना पत्र दे चुका हूं, मेरे पास और भी प्रार्थना पत्र रखे हैं। यदि मंत्री महोदय चाहेंगे तो मैं उन्हें दे दूंगा। टीकरी कलस, गांज बड, वडोली, गुडा, बीक्षोल, जाटल, बेगमपुर आदि सैकड़ों गांव हैं जहां के प्रार्थना पत्र मौजूद हैं। मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय श्री राव साहब इन गांवों की अवश्य ही जांच करायेंगे कि उनको क्या कठिनाई पानी की है। वहां आप का पट-वारी होता है, आप का इलाकेदार होता है पानी छोड़ने के लिये नहर में। मैं आप से सच्ची बात कह रहा हूं। इस में किंचित झूठ नहीं होगा कि जो व्यक्ति बापिकी या छः महीने में उन को दे देते हैं उन के यहां पानी चोखा चलता है और जो नहीं देते वहां कागज पर तो लिख दिया जाता है कि इस नहर में पानी छोड़ दिया गया लेकिन मौके पर पानी नहीं आता है। मंत्री महोदय चाहें तो मैं उन को दिखा सकना हूं। इस में किंचित मात्र झूठ हो तो जो ऊंचा से ऊंचा दंड देना चाहें, उस को मैं स्वीकार करने के लिये तैयार हूं। उन्होंने यह कहा था कि सिंचाई का जो पानी धाया है वह थोड़ा जरूर है लेकिन हम उस को ठीक बरत रहे हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि वह ठीक नहीं बरता जा रहा है। गलत बरता जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय उस की जांच करा लें।

दूसरी बात मुझे दूरब वेल के सम्बन्ध में विनोद रूप से यह कहनी है कि अभी हाल में मैं आपने प्रश्न में कहा था कि ट्रांसफार्मर्स की कमी है। मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि ट्रांसफार्मर्स की कमी तो नहीं है, कुछ सामान की न्यूनता है। मैं आपको सैकड़ों कृषकों के नाम बता दूंगा जिनके प्रार्थना पत्र धाये हुए वर्षों हो गये। वे इस आशा में थे कि उनको बिजली का कनेक्शन मिलेगा। लेकिन आप के अधिकाारी ने करनाल, पानीपत, यमुनानगर और कुश्नौर में कह दिया लोगों से कि ट्रांसफार्मर्स

नहीं है इसलिये उनके यहां बिजली नहीं ले जाई जा सकती। अतः जो आप ने यह कह दिया कि ट्रांसफार्मर्स की कमी नहीं है, उसको मैं नहीं मानता।

मंत्री जी ने कहा कि उन्होंने नलकूप लगाये हैं। उन्होंने 1-4-65 से लेकर 30-8-65 तक 4215 नलकूप लगवाये हैं। यह कुल मिला कर छः महीने का समय हुआ है। छः महीने में सारे पंजाब में आपने 4215 नलकूप लगाये हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इससे पहले के आप के कुल कितने नलकूप हैं। आप छः महीनों में केवल इतने नलकूप लगवा पाये हैं सारे पंजाब में। सारे पंजाब में 18 जिले हैं और एक एक जिले में कम से कम पन्द्रह पन्द्रह सौ गांव हैं। किसी में पन्द्रह सौ से ज्यादा भी हैं। हमारे करनाल क्षेत्र में 1400 या 1500 गांव हैं। आप के हिसाब से अगर छः महीने में 4215 नलकूप लगवाये जायें तो पंजाब के छठारह जिलों में कुल कितने गांव हैं इनका हिसाब जोड़ने पर हर दस गांव के पीछे एक नलकूप आपका नहीं पड़ता है। इसलिये आप की जो प्रगति है वह बहुत धीमी है। इस प्रगति से आप कभी भी इस काम को नहीं कर पायेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप के कथनानुसार इस वर्ष 11 हजार नलकूप लगवाये जायेंगे। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या एक वर्ष में आप यह 11 हजार नलकूप इतने समय में लगवा सकेंगे।

Shri Daljit Singh (Una): Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might resume his seat. The bell is being rung. . . . Now there is quorum. He might continue his speech.

श्री रामेश्वरानम्ब : आज इस वक्तव्य में कहा गया है कि पंजाब में इस बार 11 हजार नलकूप इस वर्ष में लगवा सकेंगे। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं पंजाब के कितने गांव हैं, 18 जिलों में, एक एक जिले में एक गांव में एक नलकूप भी नहीं आता

और यह आपकी स्थिति रही तो जय जवान का नारा चल नहीं सकता । कैसे चलेगा ? भ्रष्ट होगा तभी जय जवान हो सकेगा, तभी जय मंत्री हो सकेगा और तभी जय प्रधान हो सकेगा । अब कुछ भ्रष्ट के ही सहारे हैं, और भ्रष्ट हो नहीं सकेगा तो कैसे होगा ? ... (व्यवधान) तो मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार की आप की गति है और दूबूबूबूबूबू में जो आपकी लाईन सुपरिटेण्डेंट बैठे हैं, आप के जो एस० डी० प्रो० बैठे हैं, मैं सब कहता हूँ कितने ही लोगों से चार चार सौ रुपये तक लेते हैं और जो नहीं देते उसको बिजली का कनेक्शन नहीं देते चाहे खम्भा लगा हो, मेरे यहां यह वास्तविक स्थिति है और आपको जांच करनी हो तो यमुनानगर, कर्नाल, पानीपत, सफेदों, ... समाल खां इन केन्द्रों को आप देख लें, बड़ा स्पष्ट उदाहरण मिलेगा ।

आप के यहां ऋण देने की भी कमी है । कुंभा बनवाने के लिये ऋण नहीं मिलता, क्यों फिन्ते रहते हैं । जो नलकूप लगाना चाहते हैं, उनको भी ऋण नहीं मिलता और यदि मिलता भी है तो क्यों चक्कर लगाते रहते हैं और उसका आधा पैसा इसी में खर्च होता है, तब जाकर ऋण मिलता है । यह सब से बड़ी समस्या इसमें है । मैं आशा करूंगा कि आप इस ओर ध्यान देंगे । आप पहले भी मेरे कदन के आधार पर कई बार अपने प्रादमी भेज चुके हैं बाढ़ के नियंत्रण के लिए तो मैं आशा करूंगा कि मेरे इस निवेदन पर आप अवश्य ध्यान देंगे । अपनी उदारता के आधार पर आप इसकी जांच करावेंगे और उससे सारे राष्ट्र को लाभ होगा ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (देवास) : हमारा भी इसमें नाम है, हमें सबाल पूछने की इजाजत दी जाय ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का नाम कहाँ है ? बड़े और त्रिवेदी जो ने सपोर्ट किया है । अच्छा, पूछ लीजिए ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि काश्तकारों को जो बिजली दी जाती है और उद्योगपतियों को जो बिजली दी जाती है उसमें उद्योगपतियों को 3 पैसे के भाव से दी जाती है और काश्तकारों को 19 पैसे में दी जाती है, तो मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि इन दोनों में जो अन्तर है इससे काश्तकारों को काफी असन्तोष है और काश्तकार बिजली से छेती करना नहीं चाहता, वह डिजिल इंजिन से ज्यादा पसन्द करता है क्योंकि वह सस्ता पड़ता है, तो क्या सरकार यह जो दोनों के रेट में अन्तर है उस अन्तर को मिटाने के लिए कोई विशेष कदम उठाना चाहती है ?

श्री श्रींकार लाल बोरबा (कोटा) : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गमले और बंगले की योजना सरकार ने चलाई है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो नारा लगाया है तो गमले और बंगले के अन्दर जो पानी खर्च होता है, नगरपालिका उसका चालान करती है, दिल्ली में कई एक चालान कर दिये हैं, तो क्या सरकार ने नगरपालिका को ऐसे आदेश दे दिये हैं कि तुम इस पानी का इसमें प्रयोग मत करो और यदि कराओ तो क्या उसका रेट कमनी होगा या उसी रेट पर प्रयोग किया जायगा ?

The Minister of Irrigation and Power (Dr. K. L. Rao): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I should first express my thanks to the hon. member, Swamiji, for the able manner in which he has raised this discussion. I must also be thankful to him on behalf of the Government for his blessings and well wishes, so that we could have more rains.

Swamiji has raised two points: one is about the flow in the canals and the other is about tubewells. About the canals, I may submit that, in the Punjab, 4 million or 40 lakh acres are irrigated in the kharif season and 40 lakh acres in the rabi season, by the canals. This year we find that the

(Dr. K. L. Rao)

Punjab Government, through very skilful manipulation of the water supply and by taking other measures, have been able to irrigate 40 lakh acres during the *kharif* season—actually it is 41 lakhs. With regard to rabi crop also, they have been doing well so far and they expect to reach 40 lakhs of acres; they may fall short by one or two lakh acres, but essentially they will be able to reach 40 lakhs. This is in spite of the fact that the rivers are carrying water far below the normal levels of flow. In the particular case of Jamuna, which Swamiji has in mind—in Karnal and other districts—it is true that Jamuna has carried very low water this year as compared to Ravi, Beas and Sutlej. I was there about four days back; the Jamuna was carrying very little water—3,000 cusecs as against the normal 9,000 cusecs, i.e., only one-third of what it ought to carry.

As I said, the Punjab Government, by using the other sources like Jagdhari tubewells—about 400 cusecs—and by careful methods, are trying to meet the demand as much as possible. I must say that we are very grateful to the Punjab Government for the very excellent success they have achieved on the war front as well as in the field of food production. In spite of the very heavy strains that they had by way of resisting the enemy, it is remarkable that the Punjab Government have been able to do so well in the field of food production. In spite of the fact that there was no rainfall and the rivers were carrying less water, they are not a deficit State; on the other hand, they are trying to contribute to the rest of the country; it is commendable and I would congratulate the Punjab Government on that.

It is true that Swamiji has told me a number of times that I should go there and see the area which he has in mind. The Minister in charge, Punjab, has also told me.

I must go there sometime and see the areas which Swamiji has in mind.

I quite appreciate what Swamiji has said: there has been very good development in that area so far as agriculture is concerned and if there is more water, they will be able to do much more. We have made some desperate calculations—rough calculations—as to what the next year will be. The general idea is that next year will be a better rainfall year than this year and I hope things will resume the normal conditions.

With regard to the other things that he has said, i.e., about the electricity connections to the wells, it is true that, in the Punjab, quite a large amount of work has yet to be done. There are three types of wells there: ordinary wells which irrigate only 15 acres; there are the shallow private tubewells which irrigate about 30 acres each; and there are the State tubewells which irrigate 300 acres each. These three categories of wells—There are as many as 2½ lakh wells—irrigate 25 lakhs of acres. All this is really very good. Of these 2½ lakhs of wells, I am afraid we have been able to do electrification so far only somewhere about 22,500 wells. So, the major portion is yet to be done. I quite agree, I quite concede and I quite appreciate the impatience of the Swamiji that we should do more and more. But there are so many other limitations. This unfortunately is the plight all over the country. Out of 5½ lakhs of villages that we have all over the country and the corresponding number of wells that we have, we have hardly touched anything like one-tenth or one-eleventh so far. The people are all very impatient. I quite appreciate it. That only shows that we are on the way to the development of the country.

With regard to the other wells, the State tubewells, about 1227 have been electrified, and as for the private tubewells, the number is as much as 11,000. That is all very good work. Only four or five years back, the rate was only 2000 connections for wells

per year. It was only last year that we touched the mark of 6900. I am very glad that this year they have jumped from 6900 to 11,000. Next year, their programme is to have 16,000 connections. Therefore, all this means investment of huge funds. For example, they wanted about Rs. 4 crores. The Punjab Government somehow, I believe, have been able to divert funds and make some adjustments and they have given the necessary funds, with the result that so far 5000 wells have been electrified, and another 6000 wells are going to be electrified at the rate of 1000 per month. Next year it is expected that the tempo will be increased to 16,000.

We find that the number of applications pending is about 16,400; these are still pending with the State Electricity Board. This number goes on increasing, because every month as 1500 applications are disposed of, 1600 applications come in, so that the number is constantly going up. Out of these 16,400 they have got on hand, they have taken action by way of giving orders, by way of having the test reports etc. on 5500. That is quite a good number. But there are two sectors where I would concede that we should take some action. I would advise the Electricity Board to take some action in this regard. There are as many as 3690 applications which are pending for mere formalities to be completed by the consumers. These formalities relate to some signatures, some amount of security and so on. I think that in the present context of the emergency, it is necessary for the State Electricity Board to take such measures as would be able to reduce the time taken in these formalities. I would even suggest to the Electricity Board to send the officers to the consumers. . . .

भा रामेश्वरानन्ध : मंत्री महोदय, ऐसा नहीं है। जिसको वह वैसा मिल जाता है वह भी ज्यों का त्यों रह जाता है। इसलिए

मेरा जो विशेष भाग है उसके ऊपर धाप का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। जैसा मैंने धाप से निवेदन किया है धाप के पास जो बिजली है वह भी पर्याप्त है यदि जो देने वाले हैं उन को कही उठा कर फेंक दिया जाये या इन के वास्ते इंतजाम किया जाये। करनाम की बात तो मैं धाप को पूरी बतला दू।

Dr. K. L. Rao: What the Swamiji has been saying may be true or may not be true. But anyway, that is one of the unfortunate lapses that always happen when we are dealing with a heavy rush programme like this. It must be our endeavour to see that these things do not happen, and least of all, these corrupt practices. I shall draw the particular attention of the Punjab Government and the other concerned officers to this aspect.

I was trying to say that I was thinking of the practical steps that we should take in order to expedite this programme. I was thinking of asking the State Electricity Board to send their officers to the consumers and try to get the formalities cleared, in order to reduce the time taken in the completion of the formalities.

Similarly, there are 6200 applications pending for estimate preparations. I would say that they must engage more officers and see that these estimates are prepared. These are the two fields or areas where we can take energetic action and expedite the disposal of the applications. That is the first step.

With regard to materials, fortunately, they are not in difficulty in respect of transformers, but there are other materials like aluminium, copper and zinc required which are in short supply, not only in Punjab, but, unfortunately, throughout the country. Nevertheless, we are going to make a very big effort to see that these materials are supplied not only to Punjab but for the rest of the country as well. The other day I requested the Chairman of all the Electricity

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

Boards to send in their indents of all the requirements for the next two years. After receiving that, I propose to make a consolidated list of indents for the whole country and try to get the necessary foreign exchange for the import of these raw materials.

So far as Punjab is concerned, the State Electricity Board has assured me that they have placed all the necessary orders for these materials. Orders have been spaced so that the flow is kept up evenly. They have no hesitation in saying that they will be able to keep up the programme that they have got now, that is, about one thousand applications per month.

On the whole, I should say that the problem is being tackled fairly well, though I concede that there are some aspects where improvements are necessary.

One of the questions asked of me was concerning the rate charged for electricity supplied to industry and to the cultivators. With regard to that, in the Punjab the rate is 9.38p for the first 1500 units and thereafter it is at the reduced rate of 7.08p. These are the rates charged for agriculture. These are fairly good rates, not very high ones, compared to those prevailing in the rest of the country,

where they are nearly three times as much. I do not justify them at all. The power in Punjab is essentially Hydro power, I mean the Bhakra power, unlike in Bihar where the power is generated by thermal stations. It has been possible for them in Punjab to supply electricity at these fairly low rates. It is true that these rates are higher compared to the rates charged to industry. But the reasons are different. In the case of industry, they take a large load, the power consumed is concentrated, the losses are less and so on. This is not peculiar to this country only; in any part of the world, we find that the rates charged to industry are less than those given to the other sector.

I am grateful to hon. Members for giving very good suggestions. I would conclude by expressing my appreciation of the excellent work that is being done in Punjab when they are simultaneously tackling two problems, the problem of defence of the frontier and the problem of producing food for the nation.

17.28 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 9, 1965/Agrahayana 18, 1887 (Saka).